

Bruce R. Mosher
Irish Political Tokens Collection

Inventory: Collection inventory, divided into the following sections: Loyalist, Loyalist / UVF Stamps, Nationalist, Nationalist / IRA Counties Stamps, Coolfin Hoard (Nationalist / Loyalist), Kells Collection (Nationalist / Loyalist), Belfast Collection (Nationalist / Loyalist), Holyhead Coins (Nationalist / Loyalist), Pre-Irish Independence, Hamilton's Commemoratives, Uncertain.

The collection inventory lists each piece, provides brief descriptions, and details acquisition data. A catalog number is assigned to each piece.

Glossary: Lists in alphabetical order the various acronyms found on the counterstamped pieces, and provide descriptions of the origin and usage of these acronyms.

Census: For each counterstamp, provides a list of coins (by catalog number) bearing that counterstamp. High level categories are Loyalist / Protestant / Unionist, Nationalist / Catholic / Republican, Nationalist Hunger Strikers, Graffiti and Defaced Coins, Uncertain, and Political Banknotes. Following this is summary information with collection statistics.

Notes: Contains 27 numbered notes referred to in other collection documents.

Unique Slogans: Alphabetical list of acronyms found on counterstamped pieces.

Makers: An essay discussing the rationale and makers of these political counterstamps.

Census of Irish Political Tokens

(INTRODUCTION)

By Bruce R. Mosher

Although the history of sectarian and political violence in Ireland goes back many centuries, perhaps the bloodiest and most sustained period of upheaval took place during the last three decades of the 20th century. This period, known as the Troubles, lasted from 1969 until the signing of the Good Friday Agreement on April 10, 1998. The agreement, signed at Stormont in Belfast by British Prime Minister Tony Blair and Irish Taoiseach Bertie Ahern, provided for a power-sharing assembly to govern Northern Ireland. Most every major participant in the political and military arena supported it, with one major exception being the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP).

Despite their disapproval, the measure was approved by referendum on May 22, 1998 by majority votes in both Northern Ireland and in the Irish Republic. The accord was officially implemented on December 2, 1999. Though putting a stop to the most grievous aspects of the three previous decades, much work remained to be done. Even today, two decades later, unrest still simmers just below the surface in many areas of the country.

The counterstamped and tooled coins and tokens I've researched, documented and collected over the past ten or fifteen years are a reminder of the desperate and bloody consequences of the Troubles period. These pieces speak to the anguish, hatred and brutality of the times in a very clear voice.

Political slogans stamped on coins aren't unique to this period in Irish history, nor certainly not to Ireland itself. However, to my knowledge no other conflict or political movement has produced such a plethora of examples. While I've documented many individual pieces and slogans / acronyms here, there are undoubtedly many yet undiscovered. In sheer volume I would guess that tens of thousands of coins were counterstamped, mostly during the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s and 80s. Examples still surface today, but are much less frequently seen, and can be attributed to more recently formed organizations and contemporary political events. A good example would be Real IRA (RIRA) stamps commonly struck on high-value English coins.

Despite an intense effort to remove these defaced coins from circulation by the

British government and destroy them, many still survive. I've been fortunate to have had contact with a small number of serious collectors who have educated me on many aspects of life during the Troubles. If one doesn't understand the history, he won't understand the coins.

A word on defaced and graffiti coins by way of tooling. Many examples of English and Irish coins have been seen that are abused in one way or another. Defacements can be categorized in one of three ways. They could have been issued to make a political statement... in this case concerning the English / Irish conflict... to simply represent an anti-monarchist point of view, or could have been issued for some obscure reason known only to the maker.

Those that I feel with some certainty are conflict related are included in the body of the census. This category includes nearly all abused Hibernia coins. The remainder of examples are listed in the "Uncertain Meaning" section of the census, which also includes examples with punch-struck slogans / acronyms. My sense is that nearly all of these "uncertains" are conflict related, but I simply can't be sure.

The census itself is mostly self-explanatory, but a few notes here to help navigate the listings may be helpful.

-- The terms used to head the two major sections, "Loyalist / Protestant / Unionist" and "Nationalist / Catholic / Republican" are interchangeable within their respective categories. I've chosen "Loyalist" and "Nationalist" in most cases to simplify matters.

Loyalists, who are primarily Protestant, remain loyal to the British Crown and wish to remain a member of the United Kingdom. Nationalists, who have traditionally been Catholic, are advocates of an independent and united Ireland free of British rule.

*--The slogan or acronym appearing on the coin is in red and is bracketed by quotation marks... "UVF". Under each is a listing of the type of coin, date and quantity documented if more than one ... **Eire 5P / 1970 (3), 1982.***

--"UKN" indicates an unknown date or type of coin due to mutilation, wear, or an incomplete image for me to examine.

--The complete slogan or acronym is enclosed by quotation marks... "IRA / (Clover Leaf)" Anything in parenthesis... (Clover Leaf)...are descriptions of objects, not actual words as part of the legend. In this example (Clover Leaf) indicates the presence of an image of a clover leaf. This type of counterstamp is known as a pictorial.

--A single forward slash... /...indicates separate lines of text on the same side of the coin, while a double forward slash... //...notes text on the reverse side.

The final section...Political Banknotes...lists three English, one Irish, one Australian, and one American example of currency rubber stamped or embossed with political messages. Though not tokens per se, they are certainly related to the purpose of this census. These are unusual and interesting, but from my observations at least, are apparently very rare. All six are in my collection.

I also have in my collection a small number of Troubles related material not listed in this report. They include post cards, and small silver bars with Nationalist slogans stamped on them. Interestingly, they were hand-poured by an American metal founder from Colorado. I also have overprinted postage stamps, and a small number of other artifacts. They're all labeled as "Troubles Artifacts" At some point, I'll list them here, but haven't done so thus far.

At the conclusion of the body of the census there's included a compilation of my personal collection. The collection is separated into groups of related material that makes the collection more manageable and easier to understand. All examples are assigned an identifier code / number and symbol so that the order of the physical inventory matches the codes in the listing document. A sheet with the identifiers precedes the actual inventory.

A listing of the unique acronyms, slogans, pictorials, or combinations thereof noted in this census and in my own collection is included. Also included is a section of notes, and a glossary of acronyms and terms. Near the back of the report is a photo gallery of fake issues, and a miscellaneous section for various related topics on things that might be of interest.

Finally, I've attached a copy of an article I wrote titled "The Belfast Collection of Irish Political Tokens" published in the "Token and Medal Society" (TAMS) journal (May / June, 2015), Vol. 55, No. 3. It details the fascinating story behind a collection of 30 coins I acquired in late 2011 through early 2012. The coins are designated (BC) in the census. The article does not include 2 additional examples I acquired in 2017 from the same seller.

I've also given a lot of thought to including a comprehensive analysis of fake political stamps, usually known as fantasies by the numismatic community. I've resisted thus far, as listing attributes that single out these fairly recent newcomers to the market would alert the makers to their mistakes. If corrective action were taken by them, many more would go undetected. However, I would be willing to share my observations privately with anyone who has an interest. You can contact me at the

email address below, and I would gladly give you my opinion on any suspect coins you may have. A clear photo attached to the message would be most helpful.

Any input or comments are welcomed, including examples of political stamps that the reader is aware of. In an attempt to make the census as comprehensive as possible, I encourage the reporting of new examples to me. These would include both already documented acronyms / slogans as well as new ones. If you're unsure about its status as a political piece, I encourage you to contact me just the same. Please reply to Bruce Mosher via email at artemistc1@aol.com. Thanks so much.

B.R.&M

September, 2016

Last updated – April, 2021

Irish Political Token Inventory
(From the collection of Bruce Mosher)

(LOYALIST) (224 Coins)

"1690" (L-1)--- (Eireann Penny / 1935) Andy Nye / Hove, E. Sussex, UK. (Ag. 7, 2013) (\$12)

The date of the Battle of the Boyne that assured Protestant rule in Ireland. Counterstamps on Eireann (Irish Free State) coinage are scarce.

"1690" (L-2)--- (Eire Half Crown / 1940) John Blunden / Maynooth, Co.Clare, Ireland. (My. 15, 2012) (\$27).

Half Crowns stamped with a political message are scarce, though seen occasionally.

"1690 // 1690" (L-3)---(Eire Half Crown / 1941) Jacquelin Devine / Bothwell, S. Lanarkshire, Scotland. (Ot. 10, 2017) (\$6).

The seller told me that this coin was received in change by her father in Bray, Co. Wicklow sometime in 1956. He well remembers it as it was the first political counterstamp he'd ever seen. He saved it for that very reason.

The style of the stamp and the fact that it was applied to a Half Crown suggests this and the previous coin may have been struck by the same person. The two dates, 1940 and 1941, are very close as well. It's also interesting that I acquired them five years apart from separate sources. A coin reunion, perhaps?

"1690 // 1690" (L-4)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

Large, bold numbering on obverse and reverse of coin. All the coins listed under Collier's name were bought as a lot in January, 2014. Because of the nature of the coins, his intention was to donate proceeds of the sale to charity.

"1690 / 1690" (L-5)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Chris Walke / Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK. (Nv.26, 2019) (\$1)

Very large font as often seen on 1690 examples.

"1690" (L-6)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

"1690" (L-7)--- (Eire Florin / 1963) Jan Gray / Dundalk, Co. Louth, Ireland. (Ot. 9, 2013) (\$3).

“1690” (L-8)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Peter Stevens / Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, UK. (Ag. 25, 2014) (\$5).

“1690” (L-9)--- (Eire 50p / 1970) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6)

This coin is engraved, not counterstamped.

“1690” (L-10)---(Eire Half Crown / 1967) Michael Kenny / Stepside, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (My. 14, 2018) \$10

Coin is clean and shows little circulation, but has small rim-cut at 5 o'clock. All the coins from this seller are from his personal collection. They were acquired over a long period of time at car boot sales and coin fairs.

“1690” (L-11)---(Eireann Penny / 1935) Mark Pendleton / Salford, Manchester, UK. (Sp. 11, 2019) (\$10)

Shows heavy environmental damage...pitting, staining and rust. “1690” is clear though.

“1690” (L-12)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Sylvia Farey / Canvey Island, Essex, UK. (Fb. 5, 2020) (\$2).

The seller's husband acquired this coin at the Charring Cross Market, London in the 1980s. Interestingly, the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge has in their collection a 1971 Eire Penny also stamped “1690”. Their example, from the Gavin Scott collection (E81), was likewise acquired from the Charring Cross Market in September, 1982. I haven't seen their example to compare the two.

The date is stamped with very large style punches, a very common occurrence on “1690” coins.

“1690” (L12a)---(English 2p / 1971) Brett Schochenmaier / Red Deer, Alberta, Canada. (Ag.27, 2021) (\$11).

Stamped boldly on obverse of coin. Some damage shows near rims on both sides at 11 / 12 o'clock. They may be marks left by a tool held by the issuer when it was stamped.

“1690” (L-12b)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 20, 2022) (\$7).

See N-99a for backstory regarding this coin.

“1690” (L-12c)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Mr. 3, 2023) (\$6).

Seller recovered coin from a lot won earlier this year at Bloomfield Auctions in East Belfast. Coin has a significant scratch across the salmon on the reverse.

“1690” (L-12d)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Stephen Patrick / Solihill, West Midlands, UK. (Dec. 6, 2023) (\$5).

“1690” (L-12e)---(Eireann Penny / 1928) Seller UKN / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Jn. 30, 2024) (\$10).

Found among a small lot of coins seller bought at auction.

“1690” (L-12f)---(Eire 10p / 1969) J B Tipperkevin / Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland. (Mr. 28, 2024) (\$8)

0 of 1690 shows extreme die chatter.

“1690” (L-12g)---(Eire Florin / 1951) , Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Jl 3, 2024) (\$9)

“1690” (L-12h)---(Eire 5p / 1970 (?) Kieron Boyle / Bellaghy, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Jn. 25, 2025) (\$10)

1, 6, and 9 of 1690 struck over coins date (1970) with small individual punches. This is quite unusual but seen before

“REM / 1690” (L-13)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Andrew Howitt / Nottingham, UK. (Jn. 25, 2011) (\$12)

REM / Remember (1690).

“REM / 1690” (L-13a)---(Eire 5p / 1970) Edward Erwin / Bushmills, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 2, 2021) (\$6).

Slogan weakly struck across harp but readable.

“REM / 1690” (L13b)---(Eire 10p / 1975) Edward Erwin / Bushmills. Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ot. 15. 2024) (\$16).

While a relatively common counterstamp this one is quite unusual as the coin was highly polished or plated and holed for suspension. Apparently, it was worn in some manner by the maker as a celebration of his Loyalism. The hole is slightly distressed and suggests that it was worn to a degree. A small loop is still attached. It appears to be re-toning as evidenced by small patches of light brown in the area of the word Eire.

The piece was found by the seller in a small box of an elderly gentleman's possessions in Portrush, Co. Antrim several years ago. How he came upon the box is unknown to me.

“REM / 1690 // 1690” (L-14)--- (Eireann Penny / 1931) Seller's name not recorded

(Jl. 28, 2011) (\$5).

The coin and stamps show nice patina and toning consistent with its issue date.

“1969 / 1690” (L-14a) ---(Eire Florin / 1963) Martin Harling / Maidstone, Kent, UK. (Ot. 22, 2020) (\$4)

1969 is the beginning of the Troubles and 1690 the date of the Battle of the Boyne who's outcome assured Protestant supremacy in Ireland. Dates boldly struck on coin's reverse. Seller discovered it in a lot of holiday coins bought at auction.

“1688 // 1690” (L-14b)---(Eire Florin / 1951) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 30, 2021) (\$10).

Coins stamped 1688 are rare. The date is a reference to the beginning of the Glorious Revolution that culminated at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and unseated the Catholic King James II.

1688 is stamped unevenly between the harp and Eire on the obverse.

“1690 // 1690” (L-14c)---(Eire Halfpenny / 1942) Raymond Sleet (Global Coin) / Hook, Hampshire, UK. (Ag. 31, 2022) (\$2).

From charity shop collections. See L-43f for details.

“1690 // 1690” (L-14d)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Mr. 3, 2023) (\$6).

Seller recovered coin from a lot won earlier this year at Bloomfield Auctions in East Belfast.

“1690 / 16” (L-14e)---(Eireann Penny / 1928) Bruno Garselis / Lancing, West Sussex, UK. (Ot. 25, 2023) (\$12)

Acquired by seller at an auction in Sussex in September, 2023. Coin exhibits smooth coffee brown surfaces. The obverse counterstamp 16 was an attempt to stamp 1690 but the 6 is triple struck so the attempt was abandoned.

“UFF” (L-15)--- (Eire 5p / 1982) Davoc Rhyne / Malbay, Co. Clare, Ireland (Jn. 29, 2012) (\$5)

UFF / Ulster Freedom Fighters was a Loyalist paramilitary.

“UFF” (L-16)--- (Eire 5p / 1974) Stuart Hellier / Collompton, Exeter, UK. (Fb. 13, 2012) (\$38)

“UFF” (L-17)---(Eire 50p / 1983) John Sheerin / Derry. Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Ju. 22, 2017) (\$10).

“UFF” (L-18)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Montgomery / Richhill, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (Jl. 11, 2017) (\$7)

“UFF” (L-19)---(Eire Penny / 1964) Andrew Townsend / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 15, 2017) (\$6).

Some mint red remains on the coin, but the surfaces have environmental problems. Seller bought at a coin fair in August, 2017.

“UFF” (L-20)---(English 5p / 1988) Graham Lucas / Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, UK. (Nv. 7, 2017) (\$2).

“UFF” (L-21)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Chris Walke / Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK. (Nv. 26, 2019) (\$1)

Small font letters struck neatly over body of salmon.

“UFF / UFF // UFF (L-21a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ju. 15, 2021) (\$3).

Apparently, old worn punches were used as the impressions exhibit a mushy, indistinct appearance. Several stains and abrasions are also present on the coin.

“UDR” (L-22)--- (Eire Florin / 1959) Richard Varnham / Bexley, Kent, UK. (Ju. 13, 2012)(\$34).

Ulster Defence Regiment. Regular British Army regiment recruited in N. Ireland in 1970.

“UDR” (L-22a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (My. 31, 2022) (\$25).

Seller found coin in an auction lot of Irish memorabilia at an estate clearance sale in Bloomfield, East Belfast.

“UL” (L-23)--- (Eire Florin / 1955) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6)

The meaning of “UL” is unclear, but likely means “Ulster Loyalist.”

“IRA SCUM” (L-24)--- (Eire 50p / 1970) Nole Stapleton / Dublin, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Ag. 21, 2012) (\$2).

Struck from a single prepared punch as opposed to one struck with individual punches. This method is exceedingly rare on Irish political issues.

“IRA SCUM” (L-25)--- (Eire 50p / 1970) Colin Pearce / Kendal, Cumbria, UK. (Jn. 12, 2017) (\$16).

From seller's deceased grandfather's collection of Irish coins.

“IRA SCUM” (L-26)--- (Eire 20p / 1986) Davoc Rynne / Malbay, Co. Clare, Ireland. (Jn. 29, 2012) (\$5).

“IRA SCUM” (L-27)--- (Eire Florin / 1962) Steve Kneale / Malaga, Andalucia Spain. (Dc. 28, 2016) (\$9).

See listing of “UVF / 1690” coin from same seller for a history behind this find.

“IRA / SCUM” (L-28)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Ju. 21, 2016). (\$4).

“IRA / TRASH” (L-29)--- (Eire 10p / 1978) Sam Fry / Ballymena, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (My, 18, 2016) (\$19).

Coin is dull and spotted.

“IRA / TRASH” (L-30)--- (Eire 5p / 1974) Colin Pearce / Kendal, Cumbria, UK. (Jn. 12, 2017) (\$16).

“IRA / OUT” (L-31)---(Eireann Penny / 1928) Philomena Lipniski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Jn.10, 2019) (\$4).

See explanation below for details on this group of coins from the same seller.

“IRA / OUT” (L-32)---(Eireann Penny / 1928) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK.(Jn. 10, 2019) (\$4).

“UV” (L-33)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Dave Rees / Accrington, Lancashire, UK. (Fb. 18, 2012) (\$4).

Ulster Vanguard.

“UV” (L 34)--- (Eire Florin / 1964) Damien O'Brien / ****, Co. Kildare, Ireland. (My. 19, 2012) (\$21).

“UV” (L-35)--- (Eire Florin / 1963) Bill Kresge / Topeka, Kansas, USA. (Jn. 27, 2016). (\$8).

American sources for these issues are seldom seen.

“UV” (L-35a)--- (Eire 50p / 1970) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shripshire, UK. (My. 8, 2020) (\$2)

Struck across center of harp.

“UVG” (L-35b)---(Eire Shilling / 1962) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

Ulster Vanguard. See L-54a for history.

“UV” (L-35c) --- (Eire 2p / 1971) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 20, 2021) (\$8).

Smooth brown surfaces. UV (Ulster Vanguard) Struck across harp.

“UV” (L-35d)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Raymond Sleet (Global Coin) / Hook, Hampshire, UK. (Ag. 31, 2022) (\$2).

From Charity shop collection boxes. See L-43f for details.

“UV” (L-35e)---(Eire Florin / 1962) Edward Erwin / Bushmills, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jl. 21. 2025) (\$6)

Dark stain over strings of harp.

“UDA” (L-36)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Alan Judd / Belston, Nottinghamshire, UK. (Fb. 9, 2010) (\$21).

Ulster Defence Association. Loyalist paramilitary formed in Belfast 1971.

“UDA” (L-37)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

“UDA” (L-38)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Loges Steva / Dublin, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Fb. 14, 2014) (\$3).

“UDA” (L-39)--- (Eire 5p / 1978) Davoc Rynne / Malbay, Co. Clare, Ireland. (Jn. 29. 2012) (\$5).

“UDA” (L-40)--- (Eire 5p / 1970) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6)

“UDA” (L-41)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jl. 26, 2017) (\$5)

Seller acquired coin in a lot at Laganside Auctions on Ravenhill Rd., Belfast July 6, 2017. Laganside was auctioning items from a house clearing in East Belfast. “UDA” is boldly struck with large punches.

“UDA” (L-42)---(Eire Shilling / 1963) Tom Hart / Ottery St. Mary, Devon, UK. (Sp. 20, 2019) (\$2).

Period after “U” and “D” of UDA. Very unusual.

“UDA” (L-43)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Tom Hart / Ottery St. Mary, Devon, UK. (Sp. 20, 2019) (\$2)

“UDA” (L-43a)---(Eire 10p / 1978) Paul Healy / Ballygall. Dublin, Ireland. (Ag.3, 2020) (\$2)

The seller found this coin and two others (**L-102a** and **N-17a**) in a 36 kilo lot he bought at a car boot / church sale in Northern Ireland in 2016 . He subsequently moved to Hamburg and never searched the lot. Three years after his return to Ireland he rediscovered the coins and only recently sorted them.

As a young man growing up in the 80s he recalls seeing many of these marked coins in circulation. He continued; “We had dual use of UK sterling coins and Irish issued coins and in Irish and Northern border areas it was almost a local hobby to deface the coins of each faction.”

All three coins show bright surfaces and appear to have been cleaned at some point.

“UDA” (L-43b)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire UK. (Dc. 19, 2020) (\$1)

“UDA” (L-43c)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Michael Sullivan / Green Brook, New Jersey, USA. (Sp. 1, 2021) (\$20).

Struck with very small font across salmon.

“UDA” (L-43d)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Toby Hamden / McLean, Virginia, USA. (Mr. 19, 2022) (\$19).

The seller was a journalist for the Daily Telegraph and assigned to Belfast from 1996 to 1999. The coin was given to him by a fellow journalist from Dublin named Tom McPhail. Later, he got an IRA stamped coin in a junk shop in Belfast but has since lost track of it.

The A of UDA is weakly struck and the coin has been harshly cleaned as evidenced by numerous hairline scratches on the obverse and reverse.

“UDA” (L-43e)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (My. 31, 2022) (\$5).

Seller found coin in an auction lot of Irish memorabilia at an estate clearance sale in Bloomfield, East Belfast.

“UDA” (L-43f)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Raymond Sleet (Global Coin) / Hook, Hampshire, UK. (Ag. 31, 2022) (\$2).

This and two other coins (**L-35d**, **L-14c**) were acquired by the seller from charity collections. Being defaced some people wouldn't accept them and in time would drop them in charity shop collection boxes, fare boxes, etc.

UDA is stamped with unusually large size letters, not common for these issues.

“UQ(D)A” (L-43g)---(Eire 3d / 1964) Stephen Oatway (Britannia Numismatics) / Halifax, NS, Canada. (Sp. 6, 2022) (\$24)

Undoubtedly, the stamp was intended to read UDA but either the maker made a mistake and chose the wrong punch or the set had no letter D.

This coin came from the same collection as the SF example detailed in N-33a.

“UDA” (L43h)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Ger Clapham / Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland. (Fb. 4, 2023) (\$12).

Seller found this in a tin of coins bought at a car boot in Co. Kerry many years ago. The A of UDA is double struck.

“UDA” (L-43i)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Mark Henderson / Belfast. Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Mr. 3, 2023) (\$6).

Seller recovered coin from a lot won earlier this year at Bloomfield Auctions in East Belfast.

“UDA” (L-43j)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Marciej Etmanski / Portlaw, Co. Waterford, Ireland. (Fb. 8, 2024) (\$15).

The seller acquired the coin along with a second piece from an American collector. He bought it many years ago and isn't sure what was stamped on the other coin but believed it may have been IRA.

“UDA” (L43k)---(Eire Florin / 1963) J B Tipperkevin / Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland. (Mr.28, 2024) (\$8).

“UDA” (L-43l)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Philip Mayes (PM Coins) / Tandragee, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland (Ag. 19, 2024) (\$16)

The seller recovered this coin from a small collection bought from an elderly gentleman in Ballyhackamore, East Belfast. This area is strongly Protestant so he sees examples like these quite often.

UDA is poorly struck and exhibits weakness along the top edges of the letters. The obverse shows a significant dark brown stain over the harp.

“UDA // UAGB(?) / (Defaced)” (L-44)--- (Eire Florin / 1974) Igor Binkovskis / Phibsboro, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Fb. 9, 2015) (\$2).

UAGB could simply be letters with no meaning. Four small punch marks deface the smoothed-off reverse of the coin.

“UDA / (Defaced)” (L-45)--- (Eire Shilling / 1951) George Ogle / Apple Valley,

California, USA. (Ag. 15, 2015) (\$1).

An attempt was made to chisel out “UDA” and four punch marks deface the word “Eire.”

“UDA / 1690” (L-46)---(Eire 50p / 1979) Steve Kneale / Malaga, Andalucia, Spain. (Dc. 28, 2016) (\$9).

See listing for “UVF / 1690” coin from same seller for history behind the find.

“UDA // V” (L-46a)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Stephen Patrick / Solihull, West Midlands, UK. (Dc. 6, 2023) (\$5)

In it's early years the Ulster Defence Association was aligned closely with the Vanguard (V) political movement. It was known as the military wing of the party. The UDA often supported Vanguard with a show of force at strikes and demonstrations. In later years they had a falling out over Vanguard's softening position to Nationalist demands.

UDA is struck over the harp on the obverse while the V is lightly punched on the reverse. The D of UDA is double struck.

“UDA / QUIS SEPARABIT / (WITHIN SHIELD)” (L-47)---(English Half Crown / 1937-1946 type) Alan Thompson / Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ar. 28, 2018) (\$16).

This is an authentic example of prison art made by inmates at HMP Maze in the 1970s or 1980s. These items... key rings, wallets, jewelry boxes, etc,... were sold on the outside to help support prisoner's families.

The shield or badge with “UDA / QUIS SEPARABIT” incorporated within is stamped on the reverse of a smoothed 1937-1946 type English Half Crown. The stamp is colorized (paint or ink) in red and black. The coin is holed and includes a loop that turns it into a key ring.

“UDA // SUSSY” (L-47a)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Edward Erwin / Bushmills, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jl. 21, 2025) (\$6)

Text is crudely engraved and is apparently highlighted by dark ink or marker. While UDA is clear the word Sussy or Suggy is not. It may be the nickname or surname of the issuer but that's only a guess.

“VUP” (L-48)---((Eire 2p / 1971) Ian Gallacher / Barnet, London, UK. (Dc. 18, 2018) (\$8).

Vanguard Unionist Party. Neatly stamped on harp. Surfaces are a smooth dark brown.

The seller got the coin from his father who grew up in Dublin, but had extensive ties to Belfast. He was a collector of political material of all kinds, and

likely got the coin in change.

“VUP” (L-49)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Jn. 25, 2019) (\$4)

“V” shows die chatter.

“VUP” (L-50)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Fb. 4, 2019) (\$4)

Dark surfaces as last. “VUP” struck on harp.

“VUPP” (L-51)--- (Eire 10p / 1971) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

The Vanguard Unionist Progressive Party was a Loyalist political party in Northern Ireland. Commonly known as Ulster Vanguard, or simply Vanguard, and abbreviated variously as Vang, Van, Uv, Vg, or V. The party existed from 1972 until 1978.

“VUPP” (L-52)--- (Eire Florin / 1964) Peter Stevens / Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, UK. (Ag. 25, 2014) (\$12).

“VUPP” (L-53)--- (Eire Florin / 1963) Frank Turtle / Ballymena / Co. Antrim / N. Ireland. (My. 3, 2018) (\$17)

The few VUPP issues that I've seen are almost identical in style, which suggests that they were issued by the same person. This coin has traces of verdigris on both obverse and reverse. The seller found it at a car boot sale in Ballymena several months before I bought it.

“VUPP” (L-53a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 30, 2021) (\$7).

This VUPP is also similar in style to the others listed here.

“VOTE / VUPP” (L-54)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Chris Walke / Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK. (Nv. 26, 2019) (\$1)

A political “advertisement”.

“UNITED ULSTER” (L-54a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

The seller found this coin and nine others among a lot bought at an auction house in Bloomfield, East Belfast on July 23rd this year. Because of the auction's location in a heavily Protestant area, he opined that they were likely stamped at one of the large industrial concerns known to have produced many such propaganda pieces. He thought most likely from Mackie's Foundry. The workforce of these

companies came mostly from neighborhoods such as Bloomfield.

United Ulster is likely a reference to the United Ulster Unionist Party, a Northern Ireland political party (1975-1984).

“VANGUARD” (L-55)---(Eire Penny / 1963) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Ju. 22, 2017) (\$10).

The legend is heavily struck on the reverse, so much so that the coin is severely cupped. It couldn't have circulated much after being struck, if at all, because of the damage. There is a band of verdigris across the harp on the obverse.

The seller got this and several other badly damaged coins from a fellow collector several years ago.

“VANGUARD” (L-55a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

Smooth gray surfaces. One of many Vanguard stamps applied with a prepared punch.

“VANGUARD” (L-55b)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

Same description as L-55a and history as L-54a.

“VANGUARD” (L-55c)---(Eire Florin / 1951) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jl. 17, 2022) (\$20)

Seller acquired it from an album of British coins at James Armstrong Auctioneers in Clondeboy Estate, Co. Down in June, 2022.

Coin is struck with a standard Vanguard prepared punch.

“VANGUARD” (L-55d)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Zouaoui Kerbache / Ballynahinch, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Ot. 30, 2024) (\$7)

“VANGUARD / VANGUARD” (L-56)--- (Eire 50p / 1970) Joe McCarthy / Limerick, Co. Limerick, Ireland. (Ot. 24, 2011) (\$5).

Loyalist political party in Northern Ireland.

“VANGUARD // VANGUARD” (L-57)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

The “VANGUARD” on the reverse is double struck.

“VANGUARD / VANGUARD” (L-58)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Davy Morrison / Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Dc. 7, 2018) (\$12).

Slogan applied with a small-font, well executed prepared punch. Much the same characteristics as the “ULSTER / VANGUARD” example below. See origin of

this coin detailed in “UVF // UDA” entry from same seller.

“VANGUARD / VANGUARD” (L-59)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Chris Walke / Basingstoke, Hampshire. UK. (Nv. 26, 2019) (\$1)

Prepared punch as seen on other Vanguard issues.

“G / VAN UARD / G” (L-59a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Nv. 6, 2020) (\$2).

On its face it seems that the maker misspelled Vanguard as it appears as Van(-)uard. To correct it he punched a G above and below the missing letter. However, I've seen two additional examples with this same “correction” which suggests it was intentional. See my census for the others. I have no explanation for the odd placement of letters.

The coin has dull gray surfaces and shows dark staining and has minor scuffing and scratching present. It also appears to have been cleaned at some point.

“ULSTER / VANGUARD” (L-60)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Montgomery / Richhill, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (Ju. 23, 2017) (\$11).

Neatly applied with individual punches though slightly off planchet.

“ULSTER / VANGUARD” (L-60a)---(Eire 10p / 197*) Tianjaio Wu / Coleford, Gloucestershire, UK. (Dc. 21, 2023) (\$21)

Looks to be the same maker as L-60. Though better centered the font and size match exactly on both coins. Interestingly, L-60 was acquired from a different seller over 6 years earlier.

This example was discovered in a lot of coins bought by the seller over the counter in his Coleford coin and collectibles shop.

“V” (L-61)--- (Eire 2p / 1971) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

The “V” is struck with a chisel or other sharp tool. “V” is an abbreviation for Vanguard.

“V” (L-62)--- ((Eireann Penny / 1928) John Wall / Drumlithie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. (Ot. 8, 2013) (\$4).

Also tooled and not counterstamped.

“V” (L-63)--- (Eire Florin / 1965) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

Another tooled initial. “Font” very large and struck on the obverse.

“V // V” (L-64)--- (Eire 10p / 1968) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

A chiseled coin struck weakly on both sides.

“V / V” (L-65)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Daniel Szikora / London, London, UK. (\$1)

The “V”s are two different sizes and struck on the reverse. Light staining on both sides.

“V // V” (L-66)---(Eire Florin / 1954) Shaun Wilkinson / Skegness, Lincolnshire, UK. (Ot. 3, 2019) (\$4)

Coin was one of many in a large collection of coins seller inherited from his uncle. Very large sized font.

“VVV // V” (L-66a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

Same history as L-54a.

“V // (DEFACED)” (L-67)--- (Eire 5p / 1971) Dan H. Orman / East Windsor, New Jersey, USA. (Mr. 16, 2016) (\$14).

The harp is slightly defaced with punched lines.

“V” (L-68)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6),

The “V” is struck with a center punch across the harp, and appears as a series of dots.

“V” (L-69)---(Eire Florin / 1961) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ot. 28, 2017) (\$5).

This coin is heavily oxidized with rust and verdigris. The initial is crudely applied with what appears to be a chisel. This coin and seventeen others came from a lot bought by seller at an auction in Belfast. Four were bought by myself and are listed under Mark Henderson / Ot. 28, 2017. This is the only piece offered that received no bids, so he kindly gave it to me at no charge.

“V” (L-69a)---(Eire Shilling / 1968) Noel Lynch / Friern Park, London, UK. (Jn.2, 2021) (\$3)

Heavily struck with edge tool. So much so that damage from strike is very evident on the reverse. See N-81a for history

“V” (L-69b)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Noel Lynch / Friern Park, London, UK. (Jn. 2, 2021) (\$3).

See N-81a for history.

“VG” (L-70)--- (Eire Florin / 1954) Seller name unknown, Panama City, Florida, USA. (Nv. 19, 2016) (\$2).

Another abbreviation for Vanguard.

“VAN” (L-71)---(Eire 20p / 1992) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Jl. 3, 2017) (\$0).

Short for Vanguard. Coin is a bit late (1992) to be stamped with this abbreviation, but is likely genuine. Struck weakly over “Eire.”

“V” (L-72)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co Antrim, N. Ireland (Ot. 28, 2018) (Gift).

“UPA” (L-73)--- (English 2-Shillings / 1957) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

PS are the initials of a Belfast collector and Nationalist sympathizer who wished to remain anonymous. It took me nearly three years of cajoling to get him to agree to sell some of the collection he acquired over thirty years.

The Ulster Protestant Association was a Loyalist vigilante group in Northern Ireland active 1956 / 1966.

“(DEFACED // DEFACED)” (L-74)--- (Eire Florin / 1961) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

Scattered graffiti including scratches over “Florin” and harp as well as tooling over salmon and harp.

“(DEFACED // DEFACED)” (L-75)--- (Eire Florin / 1961?) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

“Eire”, date, and “2S” obliterated with a center punch.

“UPV” (L-76)--- (English 10p / 1969) Seller unknown / Dublin, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Jn. 21, 2016) (\$?).

Ulster Protestant Volunteers. A fundamentalist Christian paramilitary known for their bomb attacks against Irish infrastructure. Active only 1966 / 1969.

“NI(I)A” (L-77)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Peter LaConte / Little Falls, New Jersey, USA. (Mr. 20, 2013) (\$2).

Northern Ireland Assembly. The second “I” appears to have been applied in error and was negated by the “A” partially struck over it.

“GSTQ” (L-78)--- (Eire Florin / 1964) John Sheerin / Londonderry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Ju. 22, 2017) (\$10).

God Save The Queen.

“RHC” (L-79)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

Red Hand Commando. A small Loyalist paramilitary organized in the Shankhill, West Belfast, in 1972. They were associated with the UVF.

“RHC” (L-80)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 26, 2017) (\$8).

The “C” is double struck.

“KEEP / ULSTER / BRITISH” (L-81)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Peter Stevens / Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, UK. (Ag. 25, 2014) (\$4).

Ulster refers to Northern Ireland.

“KEEP / ULSTER / BRITISH” (L-82)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Christopher Hutchinson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Dc, 28, 2013) (\$12).

Fare box find in a Belfast black taxi mid-1970s by seller's father who was a cab driver in the city for nearly 40 years.

“KEEP / ULSTER / BRITISH” (L-82a)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Maurice Rea / Randalstown, C. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 14, 2020) (\$2).

Seller bought at a house clearance by the Bell family in Cookstown, Co. Tyrone about 30 years ago.

“KICK / THE / POPE” (L-83)--- (Eire Florin / 1964) Gerald D. Black / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (My. 10, 2014) (\$10).

Obvious anti-Catholic sentiment.

“NO / POPE” (L-84)---(Eire 50p / 1983) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jl, 29, 2018) (\$8).

“NO / POPE” (L-85)---(Eire 10p / 1975) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Fb. 4 , 2019) (\$4)

See explanation for this and next two in below listing for same sellers “NO POPE HERE” coin.

“NO / POPE” (L-86)---(Eire 10p / 1976) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Fb. 4, 2019) (\$4).

“NO / POPE” (L-87)---(Eire 10p / 1978) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Fb. 4, 2019) (\$4).

“NO / POPE” (87a)---(Eire Florin / 1963) Seller UKN / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Jn. 30, 2024).

Found among a small lot of coins seller bought at auction. Obverse of coin shows some punch damage and traces of verdigris.

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-88)---(Eire 10p / 1975) Donald Hope / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Nv. 30, 2016) (\$26).

Obvious anti-Catholic slogan.

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-89)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Niki Purce / Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland.

Coin found in auction lot by seller's father, Mark Bowman, at his Antiques / Jewelry store in Greyabbey, Newtownards. It was in an old toolbox from Mackie's Engineering Works on the Springfield Rd. in Belfast, so must have been struck there. Mackie's had a predominately Loyalist work force, and was known to stamp large numbers of coins with Loyalist slogans. Apparently, this is one of them.

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-90)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Jn. 4, 2019) (\$8).

This coin and others from this seller with this slogan and others appear to have been struck by the same person or group. All were acquired by the seller from a car boot in the summer of 2018. They were mixed together with about a hundred or so other non counterstamped coins in a tin, most being old copper English Pennies and Half Pennies. The style and size of the letters and the place of application is nearly the same on all, probably an example of chop-shop coins. One small variation lies in the use of a “Q” punch in place of the “O” on but two examples. A mistake, perhaps. This example has been harshly polished and has an unnatural appearance.

It seems likely that the entire group was struck in the late 1970's to the early 1980 's. Instead of distributing the coins they were abandoned for what ever reason.

The seller told me that these “No Pope Here” and “No Pope” coins were commonly issued before Pope John Paul II's visit to Ireland in 1979. The older counterstamped coins may have been made for souvenirs. In any case, on close examination all appear to be legitimate.

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-91)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Philomena Lipinshi / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Jn. 10, 2019) (\$4).

Punched with “Q” stamp. See above for explanation. Bright surfaces, but appears to be uncleaned.

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-92)---(Eire 10p / 1973) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E.

Yorkshire, UK. (Jn. 10, 2019) (\$4).
Punched with “O” stamp.

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-93)---(Eire 10p / 1975) This coin and the next five are from Philomena Lipinski and received on Jn. 23, 2019) \$4. All punched with “O” stamp.

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-94)---(1975 Eire 10p)

“NO/ POPE / HERE” (L-95)---(1976 Eire 10p)

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-96)---(1976 Eire 10p)

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-97)---(1978 Eire 10p)

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-98)---(1978 Eire 10p)

“NO / POPE / HERE” (L-99)---(Eire 50p / 1988) Steven Fay / Ballymena, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Ag. 7, 2024) (\$17)

This coin has a very similar look to the small group bought from a seller in Hull, E. Yorkshire in 2019 (L-90 thru L-98). The major differences though are the denomination and dates of them. All the Hull examples are struck on 10p coins dated from 1969 thru 1978. This is applied to an Eire 50p dated 1988. This then is likely a stand-alone piece and unrelated to the others.

“ULSTER IS BRITISH” (L-99)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Davy Morrison / Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Dc.7, 2018) (\$12).

Slogan struck neatly around the edge of the reverse. See origin of coin detailed under “UVF // UDA” entry from same seller.

“TAIGS / OUT” (L-100)---(Eire Punt / 1990) Davy Morrison / Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Jn. 26, 2018) (\$19).

Taigs is a pejorative term used to describe a Catholic. The letter “S” is stamped upside down. See origin of this coin under “UVF // UDA” example bought from this seller later.

“TAIGS / OUT / 5” (L-101)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Lloyd Roberts / Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales. (Fb. 2. 2019) (\$10).

This is an odd coin with a “5” struck over the “1” in 10p making it a 50p coin. As no one would believe this to be 50p, the reason is obscure. The seller acquired the piece at a car boot in June, 2018 in a box along with a “UVF” and

“UFF” counterstamp.

“KAT” (L-102)---(Eire Punt / 1990) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ar. 18, 2018) \$12

“Kill All Taigs” (Catholics) Coin shows blotchy staining both sides.

“KAT” (L-102a)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Paul Healy / Ballygall, Dublin, Ireland. (Ag. 3, 2020) (\$2).

See L-43a for history and description.

“KAT” (L-103)---(Eire 50p / 1977) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Mr. 12, 2019) \$9

“KAT” (L-103a)---(Eire 50p / 1981) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Sp. 20, 2022) (\$7).

See N-99a for backstory regarding this coin.

“KAT” (L-103b)---(Eire Penny / 1963) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Sp. 20, 2022) (\$7).

See N-99a for backstory regarding this coin.

“EIRE / STINKS” (L-104)--- (Eire 10p / 1969) Lidija Karpeiko / Cootehill, Co. Cavan, Ireland. (Ju. 8, 2015) (\$19).

Loyalist displeasure with creation of the Irish Free State in 1922. Eire refers to the Irish Republic.

“EIRE / STINKS” (L-104a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ot. 15, 2024) (\$24).

This is only the second example of this stamp I've ever seen to date. It was acquired by the seller at an antique shop in Shaftesbury Square on Dublin Rd. on the Golden Mile in Belfast.

“BAN / EIRE / GOODS” (L-105)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Stevie Gilbert / Armagh, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 26, 2018). (\$7).

There was an effort in Northern Ireland in the 1960s and 70s to ban imports of any kind from Ireland. This is the first of several known slogans I've seen. A second example was reported to me by Dr. Brunk a number of years ago, but I've never seen the coin. Several other examples have surfaced since.

The seller found this, and a “UVF” coin listed here, at an auction on the Isle of Man among a large number of Irish coins. He opines that they were brought over by an Irish family when they moved there. A neatly applied, lightly struck slogan on a coin out of circulation for many years.

“BAN / EIRE / GOODS” (L-105a)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Anthony O'Brien / Artane, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Nv. 2, 2021) (\$8).

See L-105 for meaning. Coin is shiny bright which suggests that it was cleaned.

“BAN / EIRE / GOODS” (L-105b)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Andrew Townsend / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Ju. 12. 2023) (\$21).

Has much the same look as L-105 , L-105a, and L-105c Though acquired from four different sellers over a six year period, it's possible that all were originally struck by the same person or group.

“BAN / EIRE / GOODS” (L-105c)---(Eire Florin / 1963) English Coin Co. / Burntwood, Staffordshire, Uk. (Fb. 26, 2024) (\$7)

Found by seller while searching a large collection of British Florins acquired for the store from various sources.

“BOYCOTT / EIRE” (L-106)---(Eire 10p / 1974) Edward Erwin / Bushmills, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Jl. 25, 2018) (\$5)

Another coin related to the economic boycott of Ireland as noted in previous listing. This coin shows significant environmental exposure on the reverse, but the obverse is mostly free of pitting and damage. A dark stain shows to the left of “Eire.”

Seller acquired coin from an auction at the North Coast Auction Rooms on Dunluce Rd. in Portrush, Co. Antrim.

“NOT ACCEPTABLE / IN NI” (L-106a)---(Eire Florin / 1968) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Ot. 28, 2021) (\$5).

This coin can be grouped in the economic boycott of Ireland effort of the 1960s and 70s. The non acceptance of Irish money was part of it. The slogan on this coin clearly supports that notion.

“Not Acceptable in NI [Northern Ireland]” is lightly engraved on the reverse. Portions of it are difficult to see because of circulation wear but the message is clear enough.

“FREE IRELAND / FROM ROME // FREE IRELAND / FROM ROME” (L-107)---(Eire Florin / 1962) Gary Radcliffe / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jn. 23, 2017) (\$4).

Small font, shallow counterstamps that appear to be applied with two separate prepared punches. Another anti-Catholic slogan.

“ROME / RULE / 66” (L-108)---(Eire Penny / 1966) John Sheerin / Derry. Co.

Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Ju. 22, 2017) (\$10).

“Rome Rule” is part of a popular slogan expressing Loyalist fears that if home rule were ever implemented in Northern Ireland, Catholics would gain political dominance. The complete slogan reads “Home Rule / Rome Rule” and can be traced back to the 1870s. The coin was stamped after only light circulation but is dark and has environmental issues. The meaning of “66” is uncertain.

“RHD” (L-109)---(English 10p / 1976) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

Red Hand Defenders. A radical paramilitary formed in 1998 from Protestant hardliners opposed to a Loyalist ceasefire called that year.

“UNF” (L-110)---(Eire Florin / 1963) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 14. 2017) (\$1).

Likely issued by the Ulster Nationalist Front, an obscure fascist white-supremacist group comprising both Nationalists and Loyalists. The only mention of them I found was in an article in the September 11, 2005 issue of the “Sunday Tribune” by Suzanne Breen,”Catholic and Protestant Unite to Attack Muslims.”

Interestingly, the coin has some characteristics of a counterfeit...soft, mushy devices, surface pitting, and is slightly underweight. If not counterfeit, the coin has been exposed to some environmental hazard, and appears to have been cleaned.

“LVF” (L-111)--- (English 10p / 1979) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

Loyalist Volunteer Force. A Loyalist paramilitary active in Mid-Ulster and Antrim 1996 / 2005.

“LVF” (L-112)---(Eire 50p / 1988) Andrew Townsend / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Mr. 20, 2019) (\$9)

Doubling of “F” in “LVF”. Coin's surfaces are stained and dull.

“(CROWN)” (L-113)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

This and the following four coins are from the same source, and were part of a large collection purchased in 2014. The crowns engraved above the harp are symbolic of the devices that appeared on early Hibernia issues. There are slight variations in the engravings and toning, so it's unclear if they were all tooled by the same person or group. An interesting set, nevertheless.

This example shows diagonal streaks of medium gray toning on the reverse.

“(CROWN)” (L-114)---(Eire Florin / 1962)

Two spots of light verdigris on obverse.

“(CROWN)” (L-115)---(Eire 2p / 1971)

Heavy verdigris on the obverse, but lighter on the reverse.

“(CROWN)” (L-116)---(Eire 50p / 1970)

“(CROWN)” (L-117)---(Eire Florin / 1963)

“(PROVOS / OUT)” (L-118)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Jayne Barclay / Limavady, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Sp. 12, 2014) (\$10).

Provos is a nickname for Provisionals as in the Provisional Irish Republican Army. It's uncertain what or where they're wanted out of.

“(PROVO / SWINE)” (L-119)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jl. 26, 2017) (\$18).

Coin acquired by seller in same auction lot as his above listed “UDA” coin. This coin has significant verdigris present, especially around the rim. The slogan is unique to me.

“(ULSTER)” (L-120)---(English 2-Shillings / 1944) Davoc Rynne / Malbay, Co. Clare, Ireland. (Jn. 29, 2012) (\$5).

The term Ulster is generally used to describe Northern Ireland.

“(ULSTER / (GRAFFITI)” (L-121)---(Eire 50p / 1979) Jade Kirkum / Bude, Cornwall, UK. (Fb. 25, 2019) (\$3).

Other than the normal damage associated with die strikes, the reverse of the coin was punched with a letter “N”? and some straight lines across “50p”. Purpose unknown to me.

“(ULSTER / 1690)” (L-122)---(Eire 5p / 1986) Jade Kirkum / Bude, Cornwall, UK. (Fb. 25, 2019) (\$3).

Legends appear to have been paint-filled, but most black color is now missing.

“(ULSTER / 1690)” (L-122a)---(Eire Shilling / 1962) Samuel Byrd / Ballymena, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Ag. 15, 2022) (\$15)

Similar to L-122 but 1 of 1690 is original while 690 is counterstruck over date. Seller found coin in an album of British and Irish coins bought at an auction in Belfast.

“(UP ULSTER // 1690)” (L-122b)---(Eire Penny / 1942) Graeme Malcolm / Norwich, Norfolk, UK. (Ar. 24, 2024) (\$10)

The seller grew up in Lurgan, Co. Armagh but moved to England after he completed university in Belfast. When his parents passed away recently he discovered this coin among his father's things while clearing the house in Lurgan.

“ULSTER // ULSTER” (L-123)---(Eire 5p / 1971) Mark Henderson / Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Dec. 4, 2016) (\$16).

Engraved once on both sides of the coin.

“UPL” (L-124)---(English 2- Shillings / 1937) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6)

Ulster Protestant League.

“WE / WILL / MAINTAIN” (L-125)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Frank Turtle / Ahoghill, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ar. 28, 2017) (\$16).

Shortened form of the Unionist political slogan *This We Will Maintain*, prominently displayed during the Chapel Gates Election of 1949. The phrase is a reaffirmation of Northern Ireland's constitutional ties to Great Britain, and has occasionally been used in recent years.

“CRAIG” (L-126)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Michael Cartz / Telford , Shropshire, UK. (Ju. 21, 2016) (\$7).

William Craig, founder of the Unionist Vanguard movement (1972).

“CRAIG” (L-127)---(Eire 10p / 1969) John Newman / Worthing, West Sussex, UK. (Ag. 10, 2018) (\$1).

Style and look of the stamp are very similar to the Cartz specimen acquired two years previously. Perhaps from the same maker.

“WILLIAM / CRAIG / FOR / ULSTER // UVF” (L-127a)---(Eire Florin / 1963) John Curtis / Salisbury, Wiltshire, UK. (Nov. 12, 2021) (\$28)

The slogans are crudely engraved on the coin. Considering the nature of the script and the addition of UVF, this might have been a crude campaign token,

The seller discovered this coin among others at a car boot.

“HANG / ARLOW” (L-128)---(Eire Florin / 1951) British Heart Foundation / Leeds / West Yorkshire, UK. (Oct. 31, 2019) (\$17).

William Arlow was a prominent Anglican cleric who worked tirelessly for peace during the Troubles. Some Unionists saw him as being too sympathetic to certain Republican groups, particularly the IRA, thus this issue is being listed as Loyalist.

The coin was bought at auction from the British Heart Foundation. They

were unable to provide a source as their auctions are for items donated anonymously

“JOHN / WHITE / OMAGH” (L-128a)---(English Penny / 1862) Leanne Hickman (English Coin Co.) / Burntwood, Staffordshire, UK. (Dc. 14, 2024) (\$2).

On August 15, 1998 the violent IRA splinter group known as the Real Irish Republican Army detonated a huge car bomb in the city of Omagh, Co. Tyrone. It was universally condemned for the indiscriminate human carnage left in its wake. Sadly, several years later during an inquiry into the incident it was learned that the heinous attack could possibly have been prevented.

John White was a Garda (Irish national police) detective who had cultivated an important informer in the ranks of the IRA named Paddy Dixon. Several months before the Omagh attack he had informed White that something big was being planned by RIRA, another group Dixon had contact with. Whether he knew that Omagh was the target or not is unclear but whatever he told White was passed on to his superiors. Allegedly, they told White that they were going to “let this one go through” as a way of protecting such an important informant. If this was actually the case, then the decision was to have dire consequences for the city of Omagh.

The purpose of this issue is a mystery to me. Though obviously related to that terrible bomb attack in 1998, its meaning is obscure. Why was a very old coin, one that no longer circulated, chosen as a host and struck with these legends? My guess is that it was carried as a pocket piece as the coin's surfaces and debris-filled lettering suggest, but to what end. It was discovered among a small lot of British coppers purchased from this seller.

“UYM” (L-129)---(English 10p / 1975) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

Ulster Young Militants. Violent youth wing of the Loyalist UDA paramilitary.

“UUUC” (L-130)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Ju. 21, 2016) (\$7).

United Ulster Unionist Council. Loyalist political party 1974 / 1977.

“UUUC” (L-130a) --- (Eire 10p / 1969) Tianjaio Wu / Coleford, Gloucestershire, UK. (Jl. 20, 2020) (\$1).

Seller recovered from lot of coins bought for his coins and collectibles business on Fosse Rd. in Coleford.

“UUUC // UVF” (L-131)---(Eire Florin / 1963) Michael Kenny / Stepaside, Co.

Dublin, Ireland. (My. 14, 2018) \$10.

Coin is rough and slightly bowed from the heavy die strikes. “C” is nearly off the edge of the planchet.

“UUC” (L-132)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. Ot. 28, 2017 (\$10).

“UUC” is a shortened form of “UUUC” (See last). At first glance, I thought the “C” was engraved or chiseled into the coin, but in-hand examination indicates it was struck with a damaged die. Parts of it have apparently broken away and caused the unfinished look.

“LAW / UDA // USC / UVF” (L-132a)---(Eire Shilling / 1963) Ken Walker / Pontefract, West Yorkshire, UK. (Ot. 24, 2022) (\$4)

At first notice the coin seemed to be counterstamped with an unrelated jumble of acronyms linked only by their Loyalist affiliations. However, after further research it became clear that there were ties between the LAW / UDA obverse and the USC / UVF reverse organizations. The placement was also interesting in that the counterstamps were applied in such a manner as not to disturb or distort those on the opposing side of the coin.

The Loyalist Association of Workers (LAW) was a radical trade union organized in 1971. They were closely aligned with a number of Loyalist paramilitaries, but particularly with the UDA. It was the UDA who flooded the streets of Belfast with thousands of uniformed volunteers in support of a strike called by LAW and Ulster Vanguard in the summer of 1972 protesting the power of the Northern Ireland Parliament.

While the LAW / UDA connection dates only to the early Troubles era the USC / UVF ties are much older. The Ulster Special Constabulary (USC) was a quasi-military reserve police force organized in October, 1920 to combat IRA attacks on the regular police known then as the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC). The USC was formed largely from the remains of the old UVF.

The seller discovered the coin in a lot won at an auction in West Yorkshire.

“JOIN / LAW” (L-133)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Freda Elliott / Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland. (Ot. 28, 2017) (\$2).

LAW stands for Loyalist Association of Workers, a N. Ireland trade union. Seller found this in a box of coins she bought about 30 years ago.

“ULSTER” (L-134)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Ju. 21, 2016) (\$7).

The word Ulster refers to Northern Ireland. The word “Eire” is filed off the coin and overstruck with “Ulster.”

“NI” (L-135)---(Eire Shilling / 1962) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Jl. 3, 2017) (\$7).

“NI” is an abbreviation for Northern Ireland. Since it's stamped on an Eire coin, it may be a repudiation of the Irish Republic.

“SONS / OF / KAI / WOG” (L-136)---(Eire 5p / 1970) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Ju. 21, 2016) (\$8).

The acronym KAI means “Kill all Irishmen” In this case KAI is the name of a violent Loyalist youth gang that roamed Rathcoole, Co. Antrim in the 1970s. They were a member of what's known as the Tartan Gangs.

Sons of KAI is a modern Irish flute band with past ties to the gang. WOG is a derogatory term for Catholics and ethnic minorities.

“WOGS / GO / HOME” (L-136a)--- (English Penny / 1937) Gemma / Portsmouth, Hampshire, UK. (Ju. 30, 2021) (\$20)

Found by seller in a tin of coins bought at a house clearance in Hampshire.

“RUC” (L-137)---(Eire Half Penny / 1964) Lee Whitehouse / Swanley, Kent, UK. (Dc. 12, 2016) (\$40).

The Royal Ulster Constabulary was the Northern Ireland police force during the Troubles. They were later replaced by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI).

“GUINNESS” (L-138)---(Eire Penny / 1942) Lee Whitehouse / Swanley, Kent, UK. (Dc. 12, 2016) (\$1).

The Guinness beer company was a staunchly Loyalist company from their founding in 1764. For this reason, I believe this to be a Loyalist political statement.

“VOTE / PAISLEY” (L-139)---(Eire Punt / 1995) Colin Pearce / Kendal, Cumbria, UK. (Jn. 12, 2017). (\$16).

Ian Paisley was a prominent Loyalist politician and firebrand in N. Ireland for many years.

“UP PAISLEY / AND / UVF 1690” (L-139a)---(Eire Penny / UKN) Seller name unknown / Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. (Fb. 15, 2022) (\$7).

Show of support for Ian Paisley and the UVF. Coin has been smoothed on the obverse before application of the stamps so the date is unreadable.

The seller was originally from Manchester, England. He explained to me, “We had a large Irish community from the North. I was very up to date on the troubles in Belfast and the Irish diaspora.” The coin was acquired at an estate sale in Vancouver about five years ago, The deceased had been a collector of Irish memorabilia.

“LDV” (L-140)---(Eire 10p / 1969 – (This coin may be a counterfeit) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Fb. 6, 2017) (\$1).

Loyalist Defence Volunteers, a paramilitary founded in 1974. LDV was an umbrella group comprised of the OV, DOW, and USC paramilitaries.

“LDV” (L-140a)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

See L-54a for history of this coin.

“FTP” (L-141)---(English Shilling / 1963) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 27, 2016) (\$7).

“FK THE POPE”**

“(DRILLED HOLES) (L-142)---(Eireann Penny / 1933) Jonathan Major / Kendal, Cumbria, UK. (Jl. 15, 2016) (\$8).

Seller was given this coin by his grandfather who lived in Belfast in the 1970s. It was mutilated as a protest against the circulation of Irish coins in N. Ireland. They were defaced by apprentices in the shipyards and in machine shops in West Belfast. I classify it as a protest coin.

“(DRILLED HOLES)” (L-143)---(Eireann 6d / 1928) Jacob Stein / Seattle, Washington, USA. (Mr. 16, 2017) (\$0).

This was likely drilled for the same reason as the Jonathan Major examples. This example was found by the seller in a dealer's junk box at a Seattle coin show in 2016. A protest coin.

“(CUT COIN)” (L-144)---(Eire ½ Penny / 1953) Jonathan Major / Kendal, Cumbria, UK. (Mr. 17, 2017) (\$4).

Another example of a protest coin from the same source as the “(DRILLED HOLES)” coin above, 1933 Eireann Penny. Both coin's defacement toning is consistent with the coin's overall coloring so isn't a recent addition.

“(DEFACED) (PUNCH HOLES)” (L-144a)---(Eire Florin / 1961) Mark Henderson, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

The coin has numerous small punch marks on both obverse and reverse as a form of defacement. See L-54a for the history behind this piece.

“(DEFACED) (CHOPMARKS)” (L-144b)---(Eire 5p / 1974) David Johnson / Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, Scotland (Fb. 21, 2021) (\$1)

Coin heavily damaged by chisel strikes both obverse and reverse.

“5211 / (4 DOTS)” (L-145)---(James Mackie Tool / Pay Token 34mm) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Mr. 16, 2020) (\$10)

This is an extremely unusual form of political expression. The substrate is a tool / pay token issued by the staunchly Loyalist company of James Mackie & Sons of Belfast, likely during the 1970s. The check, #5211, is stamped on the face of the token along with 4 dots. The meaning of the dots are unknown to me. On the otherwise blank reverse, an English 3p coin (series 1953 – 1967) has been struck on it obverse down leaving a distorted image of the coin.

Though difficult to decipher, I believe it was done to “mark” a worker's loyalty to the Crown. Mackie's was a well known source of thousands of counterstamped and defaced coins issued during the Troubles., all supporting the Loyalist cause.

“SMC” (L-146) --- (Eire 2p / 1971) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 3, 2021) (\$5).

“Suck My C**k” A crude loyalist gesture aimed at the Irish Republic. Small dark stain on reverse at 10 o'clock.

“&” (L-147)---(US Kennedy ½ Dollar / 1983) James Virgil / Rapid City, South Dakota, USA. (My. 3, 2021) (\$1)

The ampersand symbol is thought to be a Loyalist mark celebrating the union of England and (&) Northern Ireland. It's applied to deface the portrait of US President John F. Kennedy and apparently is an American show of support for that union.

Kennedy was of Irish ancestry and the first Catholic President of the US. As a result he was enormously popular in the Nationalist communities of the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland. Thus the defacement by those harboring Loyalist sympathies. See PI-43 for pre-Home Rule example.

“NO / SURRENDER” (L-148)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Michael Sullivan / Green Brook, New Jersey, USA. (Sp. 1, 2021) (\$20)

“No Surrender” was the cry of the Protestant defenders of Derry during Jacobite attacks on the city (1688-1689). It's a slogan still used today by Unionists.

The coin was part of a lot bought over-the-counter at the seller's coin shop in Green Brook in August, 2021. Two other counterstamped coins were in the lot, UVF-83 and L-43c.

“CHELSEA / F. C.” (L-149)---(English 2p / 1971) Stewart K. / Buckhurst Hill, Essex, UK. (Jl. 20, 2022) (\$6).

Many of the English football clubs in the Premier League had affiliations with either one side or the other during the Troubles, particularly in the 1960s and 70s. London's Chelsea Football Club was closely associated with Loyalism as

evidenced by their ties to the UVF and UDA and their common use of Loyalist symbols and slogans on club banners, flags and other paraphernalia. They also had a small hooligan group of followers called The Shed Boys who were radical Loyalists.

The date of the coin, 1971, was among the most active years of the Troubles counterstamping craze but was also the year that Chelsea beat a Spanish club in the European Cup Winners finals in Athens. The coin may have been a nod to either or both.

“(HARP)” (L-150)---(British India rupee / 1840) Rashid Ali / Punjab, Pakistan (Sp. 1, 2023) (\$29)

Not sure what to make of this issue. The host coin appears to be genuine but the surface color may have been altered to make the counterstamp look legitimate. I've never seen an Irish conflict stamp on an Indian coin of any era much less one dated 1840.

The characteristics of the punch are mostly consistent with high quality modern era stamps. It exhibits sharp crisp features which are present on 20th and 21th century stamps cut from hardened steel. Dating the age of the impression is difficult but my best guess would be only thirty to fifty years past.

Despite the questionable authenticity of it I've decided to add it to my collection for its interest value,.

“PADDY / GO / HOME” (L-151)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Daniel Pinheiro / Albufeira, Portugal (Jl. 3, 2024) (\$19)

Coin acquired by seller from June 1, 2024 London Coins Ltd. Auction #185. Lot 979.

“KILLYLEAGH // GORDIE” (L-152)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Philip Mayes / Craigavon, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland (Ar. 20, 2025) (\$17)

On October 2, 1975 a series of shootings and bombings across Northern Ireland were carried out by the UVF. The areas targeted were Belfast, Crumlin, Coleraine, and Killyleagh in Co. Down. In Killyleagh a bomb exploded outside a Catholic-owned bar named The Anchor. One person was killed, a Protestant woman who happened to be passing by at the time.

The identity of Gordie hasn't been determined.

LOYALIST--UVF STAMPS) (106 Coins)

“UVF” (UVF-1)---(Eire 50p / 1970) John Hamilton / London, London, UK. (Mr. 16, 2012) (\$12). Micro-Plain font.

Ulster Volunteer Force (Loyalist paramilitary). I've recorded a number of distinct font styles and sizes employed to stamp these issues. This indicates a large number of issuers, which makes sense, as the UVF stamps are the most commonly seen (1/3 of ALL documented political tokens).

“UVF” (UVF-2)---(Belfast transportation token “S” / 1970s?) David Reese / Lancashire, UK. (Jl. 15, 2014) (\$3). Micro-Plain font.

Any Irish political slogan struck on anything but an English or Irish coin is exceedingly rare. This is one of only a handful that I've seen. There's a second example of “UVF” struck on a transportation token in the Fitzwilliam Collection but I'm not sure if it's the same type as this.

“UVF” (UVF-3)---(Eire 6d / 1967) John Blunden / Maynooth, Co. Kildare, Ireland. (My. 27, 2013) (\$11) Micro-Plain font.

A very unusual denomination employed by the issuer.

“UVF” (UVF-4)---(Eire Shilling / 1951) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Micro-Plain font.

“UVF” (UVF-5)---(Eire Florin / 1962) Una Nicholl / Ballynahinch, Co. Down, Ireland. (Sp. 24, 2011) (\$21). Micro-Fancy font.

Typical placement of lettering on the body of the salmon.

“UVF” (UVF-6)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Igor Binkovskis / Phibsboro, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Fb. 9, 2015) (\$2). Small-Plain font.

“UVF” (UVF-7)---(Eire Shilling / 1963) David Reese / Lancashire, UK. (Jl. 15, 2014) (\$3). Small-Plain font.

“UVF” (UVF-8)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Peter Stevens / Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, UK. (Ag. 25, 2014) (\$12). Small-Plain font.

“UVF” (UVF-9)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Andy Nye / Hove, East Sussex, UK. (Ag. 7, 2013) (\$12). Small-Plain font.

“UVF” (UVF-10)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 27, 2016) (\$6). Small-Plain font.

“UVF” (UVF-11)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Small-Plain font.

“UVF” **(UVF-12)**---(Eire Florin / 1966) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Small-Plain font.

“UVF” **(UVF-13)**---(Eire 10p / 1969) Walt Lilly / Westville, New Jersey, USA. (Ju. 30, 2012) (\$5). Small-Plain-Fancy font.

“UVF” **(UVF-14)**---(Eire Florin / 1970) David Reese / Lancashire, UK. (Jl. 15, 2014) (\$3). Large-Plain font.

Large, bold letters struck nicely on reverse of coin.

“UVF” **(UVF-15)**---(Eire Florin / 1962) David Reese / Lancashire, UK. (Jl. 15, 2014) (\$3). Large-Plain font.

“UVF” **(UVF-16)**---(Eire 1p / 1971) Peter Stevens / Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, UK. (Ag. 25, 2014) (\$4). Large-Plain font.

“UVF” **(UVF-17)**---(Eire 10p / 1969) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Large-Plain font.

Weakness left bottom loop of “U.”

“UVF” **(UVF-18)**---(Eire 20p / 1992) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6). Large-Plain font.

“UVF” **(UVF-19)**---(Eire 50p / 1970) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Engraved-Small font.

“UVF” **(UVF-20)**---(Eire 1 Shilling / 1959) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

“UVF” **(UVF-21)**---(Eire 50p / 1970) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Large-Fancy font.

Heavily struck across harp on obverse of coin.”U” is doubled.

“UVF” **(UVF-22)**---(Eire Florin / 1964) J. Willmore / Rogerstone, Newport, Wales. (Nv. 17, 2011) (\$6). Large-Fancy font.

“UVF” **(UVF-23)**---(Eire Florin / 1966) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Large-Plain font.

“F” poorly struck on coin, and slightly damaged (?)

“UVF” **(UVF-24)**---(Eire 10p / 1969) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK.

(Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Large-Fancy font.

The “V” is formed by two intersecting “I” punches.

“UVF” (UVF-25)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK.
(Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6). Punch-Stamped.

The letters were formed with blows from a center punch and hammer, and appear as a series of dots neatly applied over the body of the salmon.

“UVF” (UVF-26)---(Eire Florin / 1962) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK.
(Jn.2 , 2014) (\$6). Punch-Stamped.

“UVF” (UVF-27)---(Eire Florin / 1962) Igor Binkovskis / Phibsboro, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Fb. 9, 2015) (\$2). Punch-Stamped.

“UVF” (UVF-28)---(Eire 50p / 1970) James Griffiths / Ledbury, Herefordshire, UK. (Nv. 17, 2017) (\$2). Large-Plain font.

The coin has dull greenish surfaces (verdigris or PVC) from exposure to a moist environment, or from improper storage in vinyl coin flips.

“UVF” (UVF-29)--- (Eire Florin / 1964) Michael Kenny / Stepside, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Ar. 9, 2018) \$7.

Coin shows some damage at 1 o'clock on reverse. Seller bought at the Dublin Coin Fair in about 2007.

“UVF” (UVF-30)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Stevie Gilbert / Armagh, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 26, 2018) (\$7).

See explanation under “Ban Eire Goods” entry for this seller. This is a good example of how I've acquired so many “UVF” coins over the years. They were included in lots that I bought for other reasons.

“UVF” (UVF-31)---(English ½ Penny / 1918) Philomena Lipinski / Hull, E. Yorkshire, UK. (Fb. 4, 2019) (\$4)

This and next three are part of the Lipinski group of coins. See explanation above. These four are different because the initials are struck on Half Pennies, a not often used substrate.

“UVF” (UVF-32)---(English ½ Penny / 1920) A Lipinski coin.

“UVF” (UVF-33)---(English ½ Penny / 1966) Coin was practically new when struck.

“UVF” (UVF-34)---(English ½ Penny / 1967) Coin shows somw mint red color.

“UVF” (UVF-35)---(Eire 50p / 1988) Paul Kent / Alford, Lincolnshire, UK. (Fb. 12, 2019) (\$6)

Seller found 3 Troubles coins in bulk lot acquired 5 or 6 years ago. Stamp on a later dated 50p than usually seen. Most often seen on 1970's dated coins.

“UVF” (UVF-36)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Paul Kent / Alford, Lincolnshire, UK. (Fb. 12, 2019) (\$6)

Same as last.

“UVF” (UVF-37)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Szikora / London, London, UK. (Jl. 9, 2019) (\$1)

Heavily struck across salmon.

“UVF” (UVF-38)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Daniel Szikora / London, London, UK. (Jl. 9, 2019) (\$1)

Very small letters lightly struck on obverse. Stain on reverse in front of portrait.

“UVF” (UVF-39)---(Eire Florin / 1963) Tom Hart / Ottery St. Mary, Devon, UK. (Sp. 20, 2019) (\$2).

“UVF” (UVF-40)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Chris Walke / Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK. (Nv. 26, 2019) (\$1).

Struck horizontally across belly of the salmon.

“UVF” (UVF-41)---(Eire 50p / 1971) Chris Walke / Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK. (Nv. 26, 2019) (\$1).

Struck with Large seriffed letters.

“UVF” (UVF-42)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Chris Walke / Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK. (Nv. 26, 2019) (\$1).

“UVF” is struck over Eire.

“UVF” (UVF-43)---(Eire Halfpenny / 1971) Sean Neligan / Liverpool, Lancashire, UK. (Jn. 23, 2020) (\$3)

Dark brown smooth surfaces. This is the only Troubles counterstamp I've ever seen on an Irish Halfpenny. The small size at 17.5 mm makes it difficult to apply slogans or acronyms to. Highly unusual and the reason I bought such a common UVF issue.

“UVF” (UVF-44)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Sylvia Farey / Canvey Island, Essex, UK. (Fb.

5, 2020) (\$2).

Small sized font on chocolate brown surfaces. See “1690” example above from the same seller for its history.

“UVF” (UVF-45)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Fb. 23, 2020) (\$2)

“UVF” (UVF-45a)---(Eire Shilling / 1963) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (My. 8, 2020) (\$1)

Lettering struck with a chisel or other sharp tool.

“UVF” (UVF-45b)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Nicola Wallace / Hillsborough, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Ju. 15, 2020) (\$10)

Bought from a member of a coin forum online.

“UVF” (UVF-45c)---(Eire Shilling / 1962) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

See L-54a for coin's history.

“UVF” (UVF-45d)---(Eire Penny/ 1943) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 9, 2021) (\$4).

Found among items in a lot bought at auction a few months earlier.

“UVF” (UVF-45e)---(Eire Half Crown / 1966) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 9, 2021) (\$4).

See UVF-45d for backstory.

“UVF” (UVF-45f)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Stephen Patrick / Solihull, West Midlands, UK. (Dc. 6, 2023) (\$5)

“UVF” (UVF-45g)---(Eire Florin / 1955) Stephen Patrick / Solihull, West Midlands, UK. (Dc. 6, 2023) (\$5)

UVF stamped with a center punch.

“UVF” (UVF-45h)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Jl. 30, 2024) (\$23)

The stamp is applied with a very large style font and is possibly from a prepared punch. If so, it's the first time I've seen this on a UVF issue. The seller acquired this example while on a buying trip in Wales.

“UVF / IRA” (UVF-46)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Chris Walke / Basingstoke, Hampshire, UK. (Nv. 26, 2019) (\$1)

The IRA is lightly scratched under the belly of the salmon and is difficult to see. The UVF is stamped, but with the blade of some sort of tool (chisel ?) .

“UVF // UVF” (UVF-47)---(Eire 6d / 1962) Ian Gallacher / Barnet. London, UK. (Ar. 7, 2019) (\$1)

Unusual counterstamps on a 6d coin. See other Gallacher coin for history on this one.

“UVF / UVF” (UVF-47a) ---(Eire Florin / 1964) Tianjaio Wu / Coleford, Gloucestershire, UK. (Jl. 20, 2020) (\$5).

Seller recovered from lot of coins bought for his coins and collectibles business on Fosse Rd. in Coleford.

“UVF // UVF” (UVF-47b)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

Struck both sides in large font style. U on reverse is applied very close to the rim of the coin and has created a bulge there. See L-54a for coin's history.

“UVF” (UVF-47c)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Mr. 3. 2023) (\$6).

F of UVF punched first in error and later overstruck with the proper U stamp. Seller recovered coin from a lot won earlier this year at Bloomfield Auctions in East Belfast,

“UVF” (UVF-47d)---(Eire Florin / 1954) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Ot. 15, 2024) (\$1).

Seller acquired coin from a lot won at the Bloomfield Auctions in East Belfast.

“UVF (UVF-47e)---(Eire Florin / 1955) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ot. 15, 2024) (\$1).

From same lot as UVF-47d. U of UVF is punched from damaged or modified die and F was initially applied upside down but re-struck correctly. Small rim dings at 8 and 1 o'clock.

“UVF” (UVF-47f)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Jeremy Mayer / Newark, Delaware, USA (Nv. 8, 2024) (Gift)

Though very common this example is a bit unusual. UVF is applied over the salmon but upside down. However, the letters still follow the curve of the fish which suggests it was done intentionally. Some applications of this nature are meant to illustrate distress or protest. It's unclear if that is the intent here.

The F of UVF is double struck.

“UVF” (UVF-47g)---(Eire Penny / 1968) Philip Mayes / Craigavon, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (Nv. 13, 2024) (\$13).

UVF is poorly stamped on a nearly new bright red coin. I've not seen another Troubles related example like this. I asked the seller...an experienced dealer...what he thought of it. He doesn't recall where he got the piece as he regularly acquires large lots of coins. The lots often include these red pennies. 1968 was the last year they were minted and many never circulated. He thinks it may have been a trial piece. I don't disagree but remain unsure about the backstory behind this coin.

“UVF // (DEFACEMENT)” (UVF-48)---(Eire Florin / UKN) Robert Szczepanski / Orland Park, Illinois, USA. (Ag. 2, 2018) (\$1).

The word “Eire” and date are neatly ground off the coin with no damage to the harp. Robert acquired this piece at an auction in Southern Illinois some years ago.

“UVF “ (FLAT PUNCH) (UVF-48a) --- (Eire Florin / 1963) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ju. 22, 2020) (\$1).

Struck in a series of round flat-bottomed depressions. Not with a center punch but possibly with a metal worker's alignment tool.

“UVF / 1690” (UVF-49)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Delmege Fry / Ballymena, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Dc. 9, 2016) (\$41).

“1690” is struck over the date of the coin.

“UVF / 1690” (UVF-50)---(Eire 10p / 1976) Steve Kneale / Malaga, Andalucia, Spain. (My. 18, 2017) (\$2).

The “V” is double struck and a bit hard to read. The seller, originally from Scotland, served in the British Army (1968 / 1980) first in the Kings Own Scots Borderers (1968) before transferring to the 2nd Parachute Regiment (1972), where he saw service in Northern Ireland. This coin and a few others in my collection were received in pocket change by him while stationed there.

“UVF // 1690” (UVF-51)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Sylvia Farey / Canvey Island, Essex, UK. (Fb. 5, 2020) (\$3).

See history behind this coin in the description of the “1690” example above from the same seller. The “UVF” is a small sized font, while the “1690” could be described as micro. The coin's surfaces are a pleasant chocolate brown color.

“UVF // 1690” (UVF-51b)---(Eire Penny / 1943) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 9, 2021) (\$4).

UVF on the obverse is nearly obliterated by the heavily struck 1690 on the reverse. The defacing crosshatch pattern was likely caused by the object the coin was resting on when struck.

“UVF // 1690” (UVF-51c)---(Eire Florin / 1968) Julien Potter / Montreal, QC, Canada. (Mr. 30, 2022) (\$8).

1690 is stamped with small font punches between the coin's date and harp. Seller acquired it from a collector in the UK several years ago.

“UVF / 1690 / (DEFACED)” (UVF-52)---(Eire 10p / 1969) David Reese / Lancashire, UK. (Jl. 15, 2014) (\$3).

“1690 is struck over the coin's date, and the word “Eire” is scratched or chiseled out.

“UVF / 1966” (UVF-53)---(English 2-Shillings / 1949) Colum Sherwood / Cambria, UK. (Nv. 4, 2010) (\$10).

The UVF paramilitary was formed in 1966.

“UVF / 1972” (UVF-54)---(Eire Shilling / 1963) Jenny Walker / Whitehead, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Dc. 28, 2016) (\$17).

The significance of the date 1972 is unknown to me. Both stamps are very small.

“UVF / UVF” (UVF-55)---(Eire Florin / 1963) Igor Binkovskis / Phibsboro, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Fb. 9, 2015) (\$2).

Two different styles...plain and fancy...of the letter “F” are used.

“UVF // UVF” (UVF-56)---(Eire Florin / 1962) Michael Kenny / Stepside, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (My. 14, 2018) \$10.

Dark spot on obverse near date.

“UVF / UVF” (UVF-57)---(Eire Penny / 1946) Michael Kenny / Stepside, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (My. 14, 2018) \$10.

Two acronyms are struck in a cross pattern on the obverse.

“UVF // UVF” (UVF-57a)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Nazar Coins / Leicester, East Midlands, UK. (My. 20, 2022) (\$11)

The UV of UVF on both sides have periods after the letters but not after the F. The F punch on the obverse appears to be damaged.

“UVF // WTP / (DEFACEMENT)” (UVF-58)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Richard Collier, Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

The word “Eire” is X'd out. “WTP” stamped over the harp means “We The People.” This is a shortened form of “We Are The People”, but I've never seen this phrasing or acronym on a coin (WATP).

Although the “P” in “WTP” has the look of an “R” I believe the initial is either distorted, or applied in error. “WTR” has no meaning in a political context that I know of.

“UVF / B FAST” (UVF-59)---(English 50p / 1969) Sam Fry / Ballymena, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Nv. 6, 2016) (\$19

B FAST is an abbreviation for Belfast.

“UVF / FTP” (UVF-60)---(Eire Punt / 1990) Davy Morrison / Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Dc. 7, 2018) (\$12).

Clean original surfaces. See “UVF // UDA” coin from this seller for coin's history.

“UVF / UVF // UU” (UVF-61)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Bruce Fenwick / Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, UK. (Ag. 18, 2014) (\$9).

Weakly struck “UU” on obverse of coin means Ulster Unionist.

“UVF // UDA” (UVF-62)---(Eire Florin / 1961) Seller's name unrecorded / London, London, UK. (Mr. 2, 2015) (\$4).

Ulster Defence Association.

“UVF // UDA” (UVF-63)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Peter Webber / Jarrow, Durham, UK. (Ot. 27, 2013) (\$8).

“UVF // UDA” (UVF-64)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Edward Erwin / Bushmills, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jl. 25, 2018) (\$5)

Coin shows significant weathering. Both stamps are from small font individual punches. Surfaces are dark brown, and evenly toned. Seller acquired the piece from an auction at the North Coast Auction Rooms on Dunluce Rd. in Portrush, Co. Antrim.

“UVF // UDA” (UVF-65)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Davy Morrison / Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Dc. 7, 2018) (\$12)

The seller who grew up on the Lower Newtownards Rd. in East Belfast kept this coin and four others listed here as souvenirs of his youth. He told me that he actually used to stamp coins in his metalwork class at school, being told that these defacements would hurt the economy of the Irish Republic. However, the five examples in my collection were not stamped by him personally.

These are authentic reminders of those troubled times.

“UVF / UDA” (UVF-66) ---(Eire Shilling / 1962) John Curtis / Salisbury, Wiltshire, UK. (Jl. 25, 2019) (\$2)

“UDA” was struck first evidenced by the flatness of the strike caused by the “UVF” stamp. A small stain is present to the right of the bull's tail.

From a lot of coins seller bought at auction.

“UVF // UDA” (UVF-66a) ---(Eire 10p / 1969) Nicola Wallace / Hillsborough, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Ju. 15, 2020) (\$10)

Bought from a member of a coin forum online.

“UVF / UDA // UDA” (UVF-66b) ---(Eire Florin / 1964) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 5, 2020) (\$2).

Lightly struck but very clear slogans. See L-54a for coin's history.

“UVF / UDA // (SHADOW IMAGES AND MARKS)” (UVF-67) ---(Eire Florin / 1963) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Fb. 23, 2020) (\$2)

Lettering struck haphazardly in a rough circular pattern on the coin's reverse. The “UVF” is strong but “UDA” is very weakly applied, especially the “U” and “D”. There's heavy rim damage at 1 o'clock. Shadow images of “UVF” show through and have small “brackets” struck on either side of each image. Purpose unknown.

“UVF / UDA / UVF” (UVF-68) ---(Eire 50p / 1970) James Jackson / St. Albans, Herdforthshire, UK. (Ot. 7, 2015) (\$6).

Lettering is neatly tooled onto coin.

“UVF / UDA // 1690” (UVF-69) ---(Eire Florin / 1963) Michael Cartz, Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Ju. 21, 2016) (\$4).

“UVF / ULSTER // UVF / ULSTER” (UVF-70) ---(Eire 10p / 1969) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Ju. 21, 2016) (\$5).

“UVF / PDV / (DEFACED)” (UVF-71) ---(Eire Florin / 1962) Margaret Kowenicka / Little Hampton, West Sussex, UK. (Jn. 2, 2018) (\$30).

Apparently, PDV stands for Protestant Defence Volunteers. Though uncertain, it may be another name used to describe the Protestant Defence Force (PDF). The only other PDV stamps I've seen were on UKN Eire Shilling and a 1969 Eire 10p (Fitzwilliam Museum Collection). Both also included UVF stamps, as this one does. This suggests a connection between the two organizations.

The word “EIRE” is defaced by 4 X-shaped punches. The coin was

discovered by the seller in a large job lot.

“NO TALKS WITH / IRA / UVF” (UVF-72)---(Eire Florin / 1955) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ot. 28, 2017) (\$26)

The legends are engraved, not counterstamped. They are applied neatly on the reverse.

“UVF / UV” (UVF-72a) --- (Eire Florin / 1959) Andrew McFall / Stockport, Cheshire, UK. (Jl. 1, 2020) (\$6)

The UVF is stamped over two other letters that appear to be UV (Ulster Vanguard).

This example was pulled by the seller from a lot of Irish coins bought at auction.

“G.F” (UVF-73)---(Eire Shilling / 1940) Anthony O'Brien / Blarney, Co. Cork, Ireland. (Dc. 29, 2018) (\$10).

The meaning of “G.F” is unknown to me, but I believe this to be a political issue. See my listing in “Notes” for an explanation. If political, it could be Nationalist or Loyalist, thus I've listed it here between the two sections.

This coin was acquired by the seller at a coin fair about 10 years ago. He thought it had a political meaning as I did, but could never decipher it.

“G.F // 7” (UVF-73a)---(English Penny / 1920) John Jessiman / York, York, UK. (Jn. 21, 2022) (\$3)

Same as last (UVF-73) with exception of a number 7 stamped on the reverse. The style of this stamp is slightly different than the other three or four known examples but I believe it is still related. The meaning remains unknown.

“UVF / (SCRATCHED)” (UVF-74)---(Eire Florin / 1954) Rich Smith / Somerton, Somerset, UK. (Jl. 8, 2020) (\$7).

The UVF is applied clumsily with what may be a screwdriver blade. The scratching on the obverse is deliberate and is applied across the date, harp, and the word Eire.

“UVF” (UVF-75)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Maurice Rea / Randalstown, Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland. (Ag. 14, 2020) (\$2).

See L-82a for history of this coin. Acronym heavily applied. “F” is double struck.

“UVF” (UVF-76)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Maurice Rea / Randalstown, Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland. (Ag. 14, 2020) (\$2).

See L-82a for history of this coin.

“UVF” (UVF-77)---(Eire 5p / 1970) Maurice Rea / Randalstown, Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland. (Ag. 14, 2020) (\$2).

See L-82a for history of this coin.

“UVF” (UVF-78)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Joe Ebbage / Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, UK. (Ot. 20, 2020) (\$1).

“UVF” applied with a chisel or other edge tool.

“UVF” (UVF-78a)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (My. 31, 2022) (\$5).

Seller found coin in an auction lot of Irish memorabilia at an estate clearance sale in Bloomfield, East Belfast.

“UVF” (UVF-78b)---(Eire Florin / 1959) J B Tipperkevin / Nass, Co. Kildare, Ireland. (Mr. 28, 2024) (\$8)

“UVF” (UVF-78c)---(Eire Florin / 1963) J B Tipperkevin / Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland, (Mr. 28, 2024) (\$8).

“UVF / (EIRE DEFACED)” (UVF-79)---(Eire Florin / 1963) Joe Ebbage / Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, UK. (Ot. 20, 2020) (\$2).

“Eire” defaced by 7 small “F” punch strikes. Coin found in seller's change many years ago.

“ROME RULE / UVF” (UVF-80) --- (Eire 1p / 1971) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Ot. 27, 2020) (\$8).

Rome Rule was a term used by Irish Unionists to describe their belief that, with the passage of a Home Rule bill, the Roman Catholic Church would gain political power over their interests in Ireland. What relationship the slogan has to the UVF stamp is unclear.

Rome Rule is applied with a prepared punch.

“UVF” (UVF-81)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Noel Lynch / Friern Park, London, UK. (Jn. 2, 2021) (\$3).

From small lot of coins.

“UVF” (UVF-82)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Ju. 8, 2021) (\$1).

Dark, stained and with some light porosity. Possibly dug.

“UVF” (UVF-83)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Michael Sullivan / Green Brook, New

Jersey, USA. (Sp. 1, 2021) (\$20).

UVF struck in arc across body of salmon with the “F” laying on its face.

“UVF” [\(UVF-84\)](#)---(Eire Florin / 1966) J.D. Tipperkevin / Nass, Co. Kildare, Ireland. (Jn. 17, 2023) (\$7).

(NATIONALIST) (145coins)

“IRA” [\(N-1\)](#)--- (Eire 10p / 1978) Loges Selva / Dublin, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Fb. 14, 2014) (\$2).

Irish Republican Army / Nationalist paramilitary.

“IRA” [\(N-2\)](#)---(English 5p / 1968) Michael Kenny / Stepside, Pembrokeshire, Wales. (Sp. 24, 2012) (?).

“IRA” [\(N-3\)](#)---(Eire 20p / 1988) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

“IRA” [\(N-4\)](#)---(English 2-Shillings / 1961) Joe Rees / Accrington, Lancashire, UK. (Sp.1 ,2012) (\$18).

“IRA” [\(N-5\)](#)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

“IRA” [\(N-6\)](#)---(Eire Florin / 1954) Paul McManus / Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh, N. Ireland. (Fb. 25, 2017) (\$27).

Shows darkening and staining from environmental exposure. Dug ?

“IRA” [\(N-7\)](#)---(English Penny / 1921) Graham Lucas / Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, UK.

(My. 10, 2017) (\$10).

Seller found in a jar of old coins. The coin has toned dark with many small, fine scratches visible. Possibly an old cleaning.

“IRA” [\(N-8\)](#)---(English 20p / 1987) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Jl. 3, 2017) (\$7).

“IRA” [\(N-9\)](#)---(English Shilling / 1956) Seller Unknown / UK. (Ot. 6, 2017).

I misplaced my notes for this coin and the next two. I've since forgotten the source and price paid.

“IRA” (N-10)---(English 3p / 1943) Seller Unknown / UK. (Ot.6, 2017).

See note for 1956 Shilling above.

“IRA” (N-11)---(English 2-Shillings / 1948) Seller Unknown / (Ot.6, 2017).

Very large-sized punches used to strike this example. The “R” is weakly struck. See note for 1956 Shilling above.

“IRA” (N-12)---(English Penny / 1939) Graham Lucas / Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, UK. (Nv. 7, 2017) (\$2).

This coin and the next are struck with very similar style punches as is the last example. This at least suggests that they were hammered by the same person. Although I don't recall who I bought the 1948 English 2-Shilling example from, it wasn't this seller. I've noticed the likeness in “look” of other issues in the past, but can't be certain if the issuer were the same or it was simply struck with a similar set of mass-produced punches.

This coin is heavily encrusted with verdigris.

“IRA” (N-13)---(English 2-Shillings / 1953) Graham Lucas / Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, UK. (Nv. 7, 2017) (\$2).

Lightly struck, but clearly visible.

“IRA” (N-14)---(English 2-Shillings / 1966) James Griffiths / Ledbury, Herefordshire, UK. (Nv. 17, 2017) (\$2)

The “R” of “IRA” is struck with a smaller sized punch than the other two letters.

“IRA” (N-15)---(English 10p / 1973) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jn. 31, 2018) (\$8).

Dark band of staining along obverse rim from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock. The “R” is multi-struck..

“IRA” (N-16)---(Bailiwick of Jersey 5p / 1968) Jamie Davis / Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, UK. (Jn. 23, 2019) \$9

The Bailiwick of Jersey is a British Crown Dependency. Though not a part of the UK., Jersey has close ties to it, including legal tender status for its coins and currency. There is a significant minority Catholic population on the island, so this may account for the Nationalist stamp.

The seller found the coin, along with three other “IRA” pieces on English coins in a job lot bought at a car boot in the early 2000's. He also thought it was strange to see the stamp on a Jersey coin. Since the lot included coins from so many places where the British Army would have served, he opined that they may have

come from someone who had once served in the military.

“IRA” (N-17)---(Bailiwick of Jersey 5p / 1968) Sean Neligan / Liverpool, Lancashire, UK. (Sp. 3, 2019) (\$3).

Political statements stamped on BOJ coins are very rare.

The seller of this example is a buyer and seller of job lots of coins and found it in one such lot. He told me that Jersey, Guernsey, or Isle of Man coins were rarely seen in circulation in the UK. One reason was that few shopkeepers would accept them though they were legal tender. He opines that these were used in vending machines because they couldn't be spent otherwise. The coins are the same size as English and Irish coins so would be accepted in these machines.

“IRA” (N-17a)---(English 5p / 1970) Paul Healy / Ballygall, Dublin, Ireland. (Ag. 3, 2020) (\$2).

See L-43a for history. The letters are sloppily applied and doubled on the R and A.

“IRA” (N-17b)---(English 20p / 2009) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 9, 2021) (\$4).

Counterstamps are unusual on this era 20p coins. The seller bought a mixed bag of “bits and pieces” at a local auction house in July, 2021. This coin and seven others were part of it.

“IRA” (N-17c)---(English Penny / 1920) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 9, 2021) (\$4)

See N-17b for backstory.

“IRA” (N-17d)---(English Penny / 1908) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 9, 2021) (\$4)

See N-17b for backstory. Coin has double struck R (IRA).

“IRA” (N-17e)---(English Penny / 1908) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 8, 2021) (\$4)

R of IRA double struck. The A of IRA is struck across the nose of the portrait. Refer to N-17b for further information.

“IRA” (N-17f)---(English Halfpenny / 1967) Sean *** / Liverpool, Merseyside, UK. (Sp. 8, 2022) (\$1).

The seller acquired the coin from a metal detecting friend who dug it in North Park, Merseyside several years ago. The park hosted many fairs, markets, and music events over the years so it wasn't unusual to come across small denomination coins lost by attendees.

“IRA” (N-17g)---(English 50p / 1973) J B Tipperkevin / Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland. (Jn. 17. 2023) (\$7).

“IRA” (N-17h)---(English 50p / 1973) J B Tipperkevin / Naas. Co. Kildare, Ireland. (Mr. 28, 2024) (\$8).

“IRA” (N-17i)---(English 50p / 1973) J B Tipperkevin / Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland (Mr.28, 2024) (\$8).

“IRA” (N-17j)---(English Pound / 1995) Kieron Boyle / Bellaghy, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Nv. 8, 2024) (\$13)

Unusually large font punches used and only seen a few times previous. The coin is heavily dinged and scarred as is often the case with this denomination coin.

“IRA” (N-17k)---(English 2p / 1971) KieronBoyle / Bellaghy, co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Jn. 25, 2025) (\$10).

Coin is dark brown with a number of small scratches and scuff marks present.

“IRA” (N-17l)---(English 2p / 1971) Kieron Boyle / Bellaghy, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Jn. 25, 2025) (\$10).

Unlike most IRA issues, this example is counterstruck on the coin's reverse.

“I.R.A.” (N-18)---(Australian Florin / 1921) Universal Coin Co. / Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. (Mr. 31, 2012) (\$3)

There was a significant Nationalist movement in Australia very much like that in Ireland, but without the extreme violence. This is likely a show of support for their Irish brethren during the time of the Irish War of Independence and the Irish Civil War (1919 / 1922) that finally led to Home Rule for most of the country. The date 1921 fits nicely with this assumption.

Australia was settled by a large number of prisoners and displaced Irish peoples due to famine, revolt, and general hardship. Many were Catholic who would have carried their prejudices over from their home country.

The reverse shows a vertical line of chisel (?) marks from nearly rim to rim. Their meaning, if any, is unknown.

“IRA / IRA” (N-19)---(English Half Crown / 1957) Seller Unknown / (Ot. 6, 2017).

Political slogans aren't usually seen struck on English Half Crowns. See note for 1956 Shilling above.

“IRA // IRA” (N-20)---(Eireann Florin / 1934) Philip Mayes / Tandragee, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (Ju. 5, 2014) (\$18).

“IRA” is scratched faintly on the obverse under the “34” of the date, and on the reverse across the body of the salmon. There was no mention of the slogans in the auction listing, and at first glance I didn't notice them. The seller may not have either.

“IRA / P” (N-21)---(English 10p / 1969) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Fb. 28, 2017) (\$24).

The acronyms “IRA (P)” and “IRA (O)” were sometimes seen painted on walls or houses in Belfast in the 1970s. These were indicators as to which “version” of the IRA controlled that neighborhood or street...the *Provisional* IRA or the *Official* IRA.

“P” (N-22)---(English Pound / 1985) Artur Bednarek / Leeds, West Yorkshire, UK. (Dc.12, 2019) (\$4)

See Glossary entry for explanation. The “P” is double struck across the Queen's portrait. A small brownish spot shows next to “One Pound” on the reverse. The seller received the coin in his change at a small corner store in Leeds about 3 or 4 years ago. He kept it because he thought the counterstamp was important.

“IRA / UDA” (N-23)---(English 10p / 1968) John Knowles / London, London, UK. (Dc. 18, 2019) (\$10).

These slogans were added after the coin had been purposely abraded as part of the defacement. “IRA” was struck first across the Queen's portrait, then struck-over with “UDA”. The “A” in “IRA” has been double punched, as has the “A” in “UDA”. The doubling on the Loyalist stamp is likely done intentionally to cover the Nationalist acronym, while the doubling of the “A” in “IRA” is probably just die chatter.

While the seller's had the coin for many years, he doesn't recall how he acquired it.

“IRA” (RIRA) (N-23a)---(English Pound / 2016) Christopher McDonnell / Havertown, Pennsylvania, USA. (Fb. 25, 2021) (\$10).

I believe any coins dated 2011 or later and stamped IRA are actually issues of the former Real Irish Republican Army (RIRA). In 2011 RIRA reorganized its shattered organization by merging with two smaller Nationalist paramilitaries, ONH and RAAD. Though dubbed the New IRA by the media, the group branded itself the IRA. They thought themselves successors to an organization that no longer functioned militarily, but only politically as Sinn Fein.

The look of this example, the first I've seen, exhibits the same characteristics as the old RIRA counterstamps. A heavy strike defacing the Queen's portrait

applied on a 1-Pound coin. Very typical as nearly always seen. The last legitimate IRA stamp that I'm aware of is struck on a 1999 dated coin.

The seller received this example in change in Northern Ireland.

“IRA” (RIRA) (N-23b)---(English Pound / 2016) Christopher McDonnell / Havertown, Pennsylvania, USA. (Ju. 9, 2021) (\$10).

See N-23a for full description.

“IRA / THATCHER” (N-24)---(English 10p / 1976) Christopher Warren / Purton, Wiltshire, UK. (Fb. 21, 2017) (\$54).

“Thatcher” refers to former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who was despised by Nationalists for her hard line stance against their objectives. The coin was acquired by the seller in 2016 as part of a job lot.

“IRA / 81” (N-25)---(English 50p / 1977) Gerard Clapham / Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland. (Ot. 30, 2017) (\$7).

The seller found this in a tin of coins he'd bought at a car boot sale in Co. Kerry many years ago. In recent months he's been sorting through hundreds of coins acquired back then, and occasionally comes across these political issues.

According to him, the number 1 in 81 stamped upside down was likely not a mistake, but deliberately done as a protest against Margaret Thatcher's government. She was the Prime Minister during the 1981 hunger strike at Maze Prison. A most interesting coin.

“IRA / 32 OR WAR // 32” (N-26)---(English 10p / 1968) Francis Kelly / Newry, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Nv. 25, 2017) (\$2).

For whatever reason, the #32 on obverse and reverse are struck backwards. Since the legends are applied with individual punches, this was done on purpose. It may be symbolism of sort, but who knows. There's also a very light “IRA” stamp under “Or” of “32 Or War” The legend is a Nationalist one, and alludes to the IRA's goal of reuniting the original 32 counties of Ireland under Catholic rule.

The coin was among items left in a house the seller bought in Newry, Co. Down in 2016.

“IRA / FIANN” (N-27)---(English 10p / 1969) Tom Hart / Ottery St. Mary, Devon, UK. (Sp. 20, 2019). (\$2).

The word “Fiann” can loosely be translated as “warrior” or something similar. It's the singular form of “fianna.” Please see Glossary entry for an explanation.

The counterstamps are poorly struck. The obverse reads “IRA”, but above the “I” is another horizontal “I” perhaps placed there in error. The reverse slogan apparently reads “Fiann”, but is also badly applied. The “A” is upside down, and

the two “Ns” appear to be from a “Z” punch turned on it's side. An interesting and unusual example.

“IRA LOUSE” (N-27a)---(Eire Florin / 1959) David Snowden / Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, UK. (Mr. 1, 2023) (\$17).

Compares the IRA to lice or scoundrels. Seller discovered this coin in a 40kg lot of coins bought at auction.

“PR / IRA // IRA” (N-28)---(English 10p / 1975) Lockdale's (Coin dealers and auctioneers) / Ipswich, Suffolk, UK. (My. 7, 2014) (\$28).

“PR” is an abbreviation for Provisional as in Provisional IRA.

“IRA / (EYE GOUGH) / X (over Queen's face) / (THROAT CUT)” (N-29)---(English 2p / 1990) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Ju. 22, 2017) (\$3).

This coin is badly damaged by defacements and hammer blows (?) to the rim. The surfaces are toned brown and show several small spots of verdigris.

“IRA” is struck across the Queen's crown.

“IRA / XXX” (N-29a)---(English Half Crown / 1962) Gerard Clapham / Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland. (Dc.19, 2020) (\$1).

Not sure of the meaning of the XXX near portrait but likely just another defacement. “R” in IRA is double struck. See N-47a for history.

“JP / IRA” (N-30)---(English 1p / 1971) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Fb.23, 2020) (\$4)

There's an area of gray material centered on the reverse that is possibly old solder or adhesive and other unusual damage near the rim. Perhaps there was a pin or clasp attached that has since fallen off or been removed.

While the purpose of the coin is unclear, there's a possible explanation provided by a reliable source of mine in Belfast. See it in the “Notes” section of this report.

“RA” (N-31)---(English 10p / 1969) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Fb. 24, 2018) (\$10)

Shortened form of “IRA.” They're sometimes referred to as “the RA”, and a volunteer as a “RA Man.”

“SINN / FEIN” (N-32)---(Eire Punt / 1995) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

Political wing of the IRA. Pronounced “*Shin Fane*”.

“SINN / FEIN” (N-33)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

“SF” (N-33a)---(English 5p / 198?) Stephen Oatway (Britannia Numismatics) / Halifax, NS, Canada. (Sp. 6, 2022) (\$24).

This coin was part of a large collection of UK and Canadian counterstamps bought years ago by the seller. The source was an elderly German man living at the time in Alberta who later relocated to Mexico. Included in the collection were about a dozen Troubles stamped coins. All, except this and L-43g, were sold to Irish collectors. These two remained in his inventory until just recently when I spotted them on his website.

The SF stamp is very large compared to most other issues I've seen. It's the only example in my collection though I have other variants of Sinn Fein stamps.

“VOTE / SINN / FEIN” (N-33b)---(English Half Crown / 1954) Terry Sangster / Wirall, Cheshire, UK. (Fb. 13, 2023) (\$8).

A rare political counterstamp in support of Sinn Fein.

“SF / IRA” (N-34)---(Eire 10p / 1975) Emily Harper / Bude, Cornwall, UK. (Mr. 4, 2019) (\$13)

Coin has numerous verdigris spots on reverse and is slightly bent from die application strikes.

“S / Ulster / F” (N-35)---(English 2-Shillings / 1960) Graham Lucas / Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, UK. (Nv.7,2017) (\$2).

Ulster Sinn Fein. The term Ulster is used to describe Northern Ireland.

“RSF” (N-36)---(English 10p / 2011) Andrew Townsend / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 20, 2015) (\$4).

Republican Sinn Fein. Another name for the IRA's political organization. Coin darkly stained with two small corrosion spots showing on the reverse from an unknown source.

This coin and two others in my holdings (“ONH” 2008 English 10p / “RNU” 2007 English 10p) bought from the same seller in 2015 have very similar dark stained surfaces. The stains appear to be caused by inadvertent contact with some environmental agent, a chemical perhaps.

This sameness of look suggests all three were exposed to similar conditions and were acquired from a like source by the seller. Interestingly, another coin bought from a different seller (“IN / LA” 1997 Eire 10p) shows the same characteristics, and could have the same origins. Please note that both sellers are from Belfast.

I don't believe it's an attempt by a coin doctor at artificial toning. This is often done in an effort to improve appearances and thus value. These coins are not at all attractive and are substantially degraded by the dark staining.

“EIRE / NUA” (N-37)---(English 2-Shillings / 1947) Richard Collier, Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

“New Ireland” Nationalist movement to grant Northern Ireland autonomy.

“SS RUC” (N-38)---(English 10p / 1979) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 27, 2016) (\$8).

The Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) was the policing unit for N. Ireland, and was supposed to uphold the law for both sides in the conflict. Unfortunately, they were composed of largely Loyalist members, and thus often treated Nationalists harshly. The “SS” is used to compare the RUC to the Nazi SS.

This slogan was seen painted on a wall on Whiterock Rd., Belfast in 1987.

“SS RUC” (N-39)---(English 10p / 1969) John Newman / Worthing, West Sussex, UK. (Ag.14, 2018) (\$7).

Coin has been cleaned. An unfortunate victim of a “civilian's” attempt to make a coin “look better.”

“SS / RUC” (N-39a)---(English Half Crown / 1965) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 20. 2022) (\$7).

See N-99a for backstory regarding this coin.

“SS” (N-40)---(English 10p / 1969) Christine Elflett / Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, UK. (Nv. 2, 2018) (\$9)

Possibly “Smash Stormont.” Reference to the 1998 Good Friday Agreement negotiated at Stormont Estate in Co. Down. More likely it's a variation of the “SS RUC” slogan displayed on the above coin (N-39). That one example, on a 1969 10p, is dated nearly 30 years before Stormont, so any reference to it is unlikely.

“SS // SS” (N-40a)---(English Penny / 1967) Anthony Jones / Hemel-Hempstead, Herfordshire, UK. (Jl. 11, 2022) (\$2).

Stamped both sides on a worn but undamaged brown coin. See N-40 for explanation of initials.

“SS // SS” (N-40b)---(English Penny / 1935) Adam Balazs Pek / London, UK. (Jl. 16, 2024) (\$9)

This specimen was found in a small lot of mostly British coppers bought by the seller about ten years ago. It's interesting that the style and look of it closely resemble that of N-40a which strongly suggests that both were struck by the same

person. They two were acquired by myself two years apart from different sellers in different cities. An interesting comparison I think.

“RIRA” (N-41)---(English 2-Pounds / 2000) Calum Sherwood / (???), Cumbria , UK. (Dc. 28, 2010) (\$20).

Real Irish Republican Army. A violent offshoot of the IRA formed in 1997. One of the few Nationalist paramilitaries still overtly active today.

“RIRA” (N-42)---(English Pound / 1993) Tim Nelson / Ballymena, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Nv. 25, 2011) (\$5).

Nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of all RIRA stamps are on English Pound coins, and are nearly always deeply struck over the Queen's portrait. I've only seen a small number of examples on Irish coins. See mine below.

“RIRA” (N-43)---(English Pound / 1993) Tom Waterfall / (???), N. Ireland. (Ag. 2 , 2012) (\$21).

“RIRA” (N-44)---(English 50p / 1998) Elaine Hunter / Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2013) (\$7).

“RIRA” (N-45)---(English 50p / 2006) Wayne MacGregor / Sunderland, Tyne & Wear, UK. (Fb. 19, 2014) (\$16).

Engraved legend across portrait of Queen Elizabeth. Very similar to next.

“RIRA” (N-46)---(English 50p / 2001) Rebecca Hall / Sunderland, Tyne & Wear, UK. (Mr. 11, 2017) (\$21).

This coin and the above example (N-45) have a very similar look to them. Both are engraved, or scratched with a tool of some sort, and applied to a 50p in the same manner...at a descending left to right angle.

Interestingly, they were acquired for my collection from separate sources in the same city in the UK, but three years apart. Both specimens were found in change in London in the early to mid 2000s according to the sellers. These similarities suggest a shared maker and distributor.

“RIRA” (N-46a)---English 10p / 1992) Brett Schochenenmaier / Red Deer, Alberta, Canada. (My. 4, 2022) (\$9).

Unusual that the stamp's font is very small unlike the robust larger letters of a typical RIRA issue. Also they're not often seen on these lower denomination coins.

“PIRA” (N-47)---(Eire 2p / 1980) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

“PIRA” stands for Provisional Irish Republican Army.

“PIRA” (N-47a) ---(English 50p / 1973) Gerard Clapham / Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland. (Ot. 13, 2020) (\$13)

Seller bought coin at the Railway Tavern in Lower Camp about 20 years ago. The PI(RA) is double struck and shows other damage around the P.

“PIRA” (N-47b) ---(English 50p / 1973) J.B. Tipperkevin / Nass, Co. Kildare, Ireland. (Jn. 17, 2023) (\$7).

“FTQ” (N-48) ---(English 2-Shillings / 1963) James Griffiths / Ledbury, Herefordshire, UK. (Nv. 15, 2016) (\$12).

“F**K THE QUEEN”

“FTQ” (N-49) ---(English Penny / 1944) Emily Harper / Coleraine, Co Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Ar. 12, 2017) (\$3)

“FTQ” (N-50) ---(English 10p / 1971) Margaret Ellis / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 8, 2017) (\$8).

“FTQ” is poorly struck, especially the “F.”

“FTQ” (N-51) ---(English 10p / 1969) Graham Walton / Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 24, 2017) (\$3).

“FTQ” (N-52) ---(English 10p / 1969) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jn. 31, 2018) (\$8).

“FTQ” (N-53) ---(English 10p / 1976) John Newman / Worthing, West Sussex, UK. (Ag.14, 2018) (\$7).

Dull, washed out surfaces with a few small dark stains on the reverse.

“FTQ” (N-53a) ---(English 10p / 1968) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.

See N-99a for backstory regarding this coin

“FTQ // IRA / IRA” (N-54) ---(English 50p / 1969) Davy Morrison / Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland. (Fb. 6, 2020) (\$7)

The coin is clean and bright with some wear showing. The slogans are lightly struck but easily readable. The “F” is lazy and lays on its face.

“KAH” (N-55) ---(English 10p / 1979) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 12, 2017) (\$7).

“KILL ALL HUNS”. Hun is a derogatory term used to describe a

Protestant. The counterpart of “KAT” if you will.

“KAH” (N-55a)---(English ½ Crown / 1963) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 24, 2022) (\$9).

Seller discovered the coin in a Troubles era collection of an elderly Belfast man.

“KAH” (N-55b)---(Eire Florin / 1965) David Snowden / Gainsborough-Lea, Lincolnshire, UK. (Jn. 29, 2023) (\$11).

A rare issue unevenly struck on the obverse. Reverse surface exhibits a dark stain to the left of the denomination.

“MURDERER” (N-56)---(English Pound / 1992) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Jl. 3, 2017) (\$7).

Clear statement of the Queen's culpability in the deaths of many Irish people during the Troubles.

“SOUTH / ARMAG /H” (N-57)---(English Half Crown / 1962) Gerard Clapham / Tralee , Co. Kerry, Ireland. (Jl. 20, 2017) (\$5).

See similar coin in the Belfast Collection listing. This example has no “IRA” stamp on the reverse, however. Nevertheless, it was likely issued by the South Armagh Brigade.

The seller often attended boot sales in Camp, Co. Kerry in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Afterwards he'd stop at a pub in Lower Camp called the Railway Tavern. Here he would sometimes buy coins from the punters who knew of his interests. This is one of those coins. Political stamps on Half Crowns aren't often seen . The older men in the pub told him that it was a high value coin in the day, and few people carried them. Apparently they didn't circulate widely, much as the American JFK Half Dollar.

“INLA” (N-58)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

Irish National Liberation Army. Far-left Nationalist paramilitary.

“INLA” (N-59)---(English 10p / 1975) Alan Judd / Belston, Nottinghamshire, UK. (Ar. 2, 2010) (\$7).

“INLA” (N-60)---(English 10p / 1976) S. Katzy / Falmouth, Cornwall, UK. (My. 11, 2017) (\$15).

“INLA” (N-61)---(English 5p / 1988) Andrew Townsend / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp.20, 2015) (\$4).

“IN / LA” (N-62)---(Eire 10p / 1997) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

INLA on two lines because of the small size of the coin. Shows significant environmental staining. See note attached to “RSF” coin listing.

“INLA” (N-63)---(English 50p / 1981 Gerard Clapham / Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland. (Ag. 21, 2017) (\$8). See other seller listings for details.

“INLA” (N-63a)---(English 50p / 1973) J B Tipperkevin / Naas, Co. Kildare, Ireland (Mr.28, 2024) (\$8).

“IPLO” (N-64)---(English Pound / 1983) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Jl. 3, 2017) (\$7).

Irish Peoples Liberation Organisation. Nationalist paramilitary 1987 – 1992.

“1916” (N-65)---(English 10p / 1975) Richard Collier / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jn. 2, 2014) (\$6).

The year of the Nationalist Easter Rising revolt against English rule.

“1916” (N-66)---(English 10p / 1968) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Fb. 24, 2018) (\$10)

“FENIANS” (N-67)---(English 2-Shillings / 1951) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Dc. 2, 2015) (\$4).

The Fenian Brotherhood was an American Nationalist organization founded in 1857 in support of their Irish brethren.

Letters struck in an odd circular pattern around the King's portrait.

“UTP” (N-68)---(Eire 10p / 1993) Davoc Rynne / Malbay, Co. Clare, Ireland. (Jn. 29, 2012) (\$5).

“Up The Provos.” A show of support for the Provisional IRA. Translation courtesy of a Belfast source.

“UTP” (N-69)---(English 10p / 1979) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 22, 2017) (\$8).

“UTP (N-69a)---(English 50p / 1981) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Sp. 20, 2022) (\$7).

See N-99a for backstory regarding this coin.

“UTP (N-69b)---(English 50 p / 1982) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N.

Ireland. (Sp. 20, 2022) (\$7).

See N-99a for backstory regarding this coin.

“YOU / ARE NOW / ENTERING / FREE DERRY” (N-70)---(English Churchill Crown / 1965) Michael E. Kenney / Stepside, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Sp. 3, 2014) (\$85).

Free Derry was a self-declared autonomous zone encompassing the Bogside and Creggan neighborhoods of Derry that existed from 1969 until 1972. These were staunchly Nationalist areas of the city and were declared off-limits to British troops and RUC patrols by their citizens. The standoff ended on July, 31, 1972 when a sizable number of heavily armed troops and police entered the neighborhoods and retook control.

This is an impressive counterstamped coin acquired by the seller at a Dublin coin fair in 1989.

“LK” (N-71)---(Eire 10p / 1997) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Mr. 28, 2017) (\$23).

“LK” stands for Long Kesh, the former Royal Air Force station at Lisburn where the Maze Prison was located. It was the site of a hunger strike by Nationalist prisoners in 1981 that resulted in the death of ten inmates. Translation of “LK” courtesy of a Belfast source. Coin shows some environmental staining.

“MAZE / H / BLOCK” (N-72)---(English 10p / 1977) Graham Lucas / Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, UK. (Ju. 7, 2017) (\$8).

Same as “LK” above. “H-Block” was where paramilitary prisoners were housed and the site of the aforementioned hunger strike. The lettering is heavily struck, but neatly placed.

“55 / BSHLK” (N-73)---(English 2p / 1981) Mike Hodgson / Pavenham, Bedfordshire, UK. (Mr. 24, 2018) (\$10).

The “55” is stamped in front of the coin's date (1981) and represents the date of Bobby Sands death, My. 5, 1981. “BS” (Bobby Sands), “H” (H-Block), “LK” (Long Kesh). One of many tribute coins issued to honor him.

“SANDS / M.P” (N-74)---(English 2p / 1981) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Ju. 22, 2017) (\$4).

While during the 1981 Nationalist hunger strike at the Maze Prison, Bobby Sands ran for and won a seat in the British House of Commons. He defeated the Ulster Unionist Party candidate Harry West in the election on April 9th. Sands would die before he could take his seat

MP stands for “Member (of) Parliament.”

“81” (N-75)---(English Penny / 1986) David Rees / Accrington, Lancashire, UK. (Ot. 10, 2019) (\$1)

Stamped across the Queen's face. Remembrance of the Nationalist hunger strike of 1981. There's a small brown stain showing under the bust.

“ONH” (N-76)---(English 10p / 2008) Andrew Townsend / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 20, 2015) (\$4).

“Oglaigh na hEireann” (Volunteers Of Ireland) Small paramilitary formed in 2009 made up of dissident members of RIRA. Their activities were centered in Belfast, Derry, Strabane, and South Armagh. The coin has some environmental issues. See note added to “RSF” (N-36) listing above.

“POW” (N-77)---(English Half Penny / 1942) Donald Hope / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Dc. 4, 2016)(\$9).

Apparently, “Prisoner Of War.” Likely reference to Nationalist political prisoners held by the British.

“CIRA” (N-78)---(English 50p / 2005) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

Continuity Irish Republican Army. A split with the Provisional IRA in 1986 gave birth to CIRA. They have had basically a negligible effect on Northern Irish politics.

“EIRIGI” (N-79)---(English 50p / 2014) Andrew Townsend / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 20, 2015) (\$4).

Means “arise”. Eirigi is a socialist Republican political party.

“OUT” (N-80)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 20, 2015) (\$4).

I was recently (January, 2021) told by a source in the UK that the stamp refers to Loyalist's demands to be rid of all Southern Ireland influence including the acceptance of their currency in Northern Ireland. This should NOW be considered a Loyalist issue.

“OUT” (N-81)---(Eire 1p / 1971) Robert Barclay / Limavady, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Ot. 3, 2018) (\$2),

Political slogans are rarely struck on 1p coins. See N-80 above.

“OUT” (N-81a) --- (Eire 10p / 1969) Noel Lynch / Friern Park, London, UK. (Fb. 2, 2021) (\$3).

Seller's comments were as follows: “I bought them two or three years ago from an old friend in Belfast. He's of the Unionist persuasion. The OUT means that

they want all Southern Irish coins and influence out. In those days Irish and English coins were of the same value so many circulated in the North to the annoyance of Unionists.”

Oddly, all OUT issues I've seen have the same look as to font size and style which suggests the same issuer.

“TROOPS / OUT” (N-82)---(English 10p / 1992) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Jl. 3, 2017) (\$7).

British troops out of Northern Ireland. Lettering closely bunched together, but easily readable. The sloppiness of the slogan sometimes suggests a fake, but the overall look of the piece is authentic and the source is a trusted one. I feel this coin is legitimate, just poorly struck.

“U.K. / SUCKS” (N-83)---(English 50p / 1977) Tom Barge / Daventry, Northamptonshire, UK. (Fb. 15, 2018) (\$27).

Seller bought coin at the Antique Cellar on Draymans Walk in Brackkley in late 2017. Periods or stops after initials are rarely seen.

“IRISH” (N-84)---(English ½ Crown / 1962) John Sheerin / Derry, Co. Londonerry, N. Ireland. (Jl. 3, 2017) (\$7).

The meaning of “Irish” is unclear, but may either declare Loyalist support for the Irish / English union, or be a Nationalist proclamation for the independence of Ireland. I've chosen to list it as a Nationalist stamp, as the legend on this coin as well as that on a second example I've seen, are struck over the portrait.

“RISING / ABU” (N-85)---(English 2-Shillings / 1966) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 7, 2016) (\$6).

“Rising Up” or “Rising Together.”

“IRSP / RULE” (N-86)---(English 2p / 1971) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Fb. 17, 2017) (\$30).

Irish Republican Socialist Party. Radical Nationalist organization founded in 1974. The coin was received by the seller in change in the early 1970s.

“IRSP” (N-87)---(English 10p / 1968) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Jl. 21, 2017) (\$12).

Same as last, but without the word “Rule.”

“IRSP” (N-88)---(English 10p / 1976) Christine Elflett / Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, UK. (Ot. 19, 2019) (\$7)

The “P” is double struck. Thin vertical bands of light brown toning show on the reverse.

“IRSP” (N-88a)---(English 2-Shilling / 1966) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim. N. Ireland (Sp. 20. 2022) (\$7).

See N-99a for backstory regarding this coin.

“HOME RULE” (N-89)---(English 2- Shillings / 1945) Alan Judd / Belston, Nottinghamshire, UK. (Fb. 9, 2010) (\$21).

A political movement allowing Ireland independence from the UK.

“FREE / STATE” (N-90)---(English 2-Shillings / 1948) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Fb. 1, 2016) (\$3).

Reference to the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland) that gained independence from the UK in 1922.

“(CLOVER LEAF)” (N-91)---(English 6p / 1948) Dale Reed / Melbourne, Derby, UK. (Nv. 16, 2019) (\$12).

Seller found this on an Irish charm bracelet. The ring is still attached.

“GC /SA4” (N-92)---(English 10p / 1969) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Ot. 28, 2017) (\$14)

The meaning of the acronyms are unclear but are likely political in nature. Because of the choice of the coin they're probably Nationalist. The seller suggested that “SA” may stand for either South Antrim or South Armagh. No guess as to the meaning of “GC”.

A second contact of mine seemed fairly certain that “SA” stood for South Antrim. He felt the “GC” might describe a specific paramilitary unit, probably of the IRA. (Group C, perhaps?). Both men felt the inscriptions were political.

“(HOLED) / 13” (N-93)---(English Half Penny / 1916) Mel Baker / Felixstowe, Suffolk, UK. (Mr. 25, 2017) (\$1)

The Nationalist Easter Rising occurred in 1916, the date of the coin. The neatly drilled hole through the portrait suggests a bullet hole so this would be an assassination coin. The engraved number 13 may reference the number of people slain by 1 Para during the Bloody Sunday civil rights march in Derry on January 30. 1972.

This piece was in the seller's collection for many years but he had no recollection of where or when he acquired it. The meaning of the alterations were also unknown to him.

“(ANVIL)” (N-94)---(English Penny / 1936) Dick Grinolds / Minneapolis,

Minnesota, USA. (Sp. 21, 2012) (\$9).

A clear defacement of the King's portrait. The intent of the defacement is unclear.

“EX” (N-95)---(English 6p / 1960) Andrew Howitt / Bingham, Nottingham, UK. (Jn. 17, 2013) (\$7)

Stamped over portrait of Queen Elizabeth. Counterstamps on these small 6p coins are rare.

“UP / THE / IRA” (N-96)---(Eireann Penny / 1928) Peter Stevens / Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, UK. (Ag. 25, 2014) (\$4).

Show of support for the IRA. There are some random letters struck on the reverse for no apparent reason

“UP / THE / IRA” (N-96a)---(English 10p / 1968) A. Popoola / Vancouver, BC, Canada. (Dc. 28, 2023) (\$40).

Same as N-96. The A of IRA is struck slightly off the planchet.

“RNU” (N-97)---(English 10p / 2007) Andrew Townsend / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Sp. 20, 2015) (\$4).

Republican Network for Unity. A small Nationalist political action group viewed by many as the political wing of ONH (Oglaigh na h Eireann). They were formed in 2007.

“EIRE” (N-98)---(English Shilling / 1940) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

“EIRE / 32” (N-99)---(English 2-Shillings / 1943) Collector PS / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ag. 15, 2016) (\$6).

A call for the reunification of the 32 counties of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic independent of British rule.

“32C” (N-99a)---(English 10p / 1969) Paul Gorman / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland (Sp. 22, 2022) (\$7)

The 32C is a reference to the 32 original Irish counties before partition. The Nationalist goal is to reunite the 6 counties of Northern Ireland with the 26 of the south to restore Ireland to it's original borders.

This coin was acquired by the seller as part of a small collection of Troubles coins accumulated by a Belfast man in his youth. Many of them he's had since the 1960s and 70s but also added a few in later years. This example is one of 10 coins from that collection.

“EEC / (dash) / NO” (N-100)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Pinheiro / Vale Paraiso, Albufeira, Portugal (Ag. 1, 2019) (\$14).

European Economic Community. See “Glossary” for explanation. Unsure if this would be a Nationalist or Loyalist issue but have assigned it Nationalist.

“8” (N-101) --- (English 1p / 1987) Paula Hambly / Plymouth, Devon, UK. (Jl. 3, 2020) (\$3).

Show of support for Nationalist prisoners at Long Kesh / Block 8. Seller found among a small bag of 2p coins she bought. She paid 1-pound for the lot.

“FUCK / THE / UVF” (N-102) --- (English 10p / 1968) Michael Cartz / Telford, Shropshire, UK. (Jl. 9, 2020) (\$8).

First legitimate coin I've seen with f**k spelled out. Unevenly applied stamps on smooth gray surfaces.

“UP / DEV” (N-103) --- (Eireann ½ Penny / 1928) Tianjaio Wu / Coleford, Gloucestershire, UK (Jl. 20, 2020) (\$6).

Eamon de Valera was a staunch Nationalist who fought in the 1916 Easter Rising. Although sentenced to death after the failure of the abortive revolt, he was spared the firing squad. Later he became a major political figure in Irish politics and served as president 1959-1973. He was often referred to as Dev or “The Long Fella” because of his height and spare frame.

This coin is holed for suspension and was probably worn on a chain as a show of support. It was so heavily used that the hole has broken open. The reverse shows extreme pitting and damage and is probably related to the environment it inhabited. Interestingly, the legends on the stamped side have been neatly removed leaving only the image of the sow. A unique historical relic of the early years of the Irish Republic.

The seller found this among a lot of coins at his coins and collectibles business on Fosse Rd. in Coleford.

“(THROAT CUT / SLASHED)” (N-104) -- (English 3p / 1956) Gulvinder Sangha / Walsall, West Midlands, UK. (Jn. 15, 2021) (\$4).

Badly abused coin with a thin cut through the Queen's throat and a heavy chisel (?) slash at 9:00 o'clock on obverse. An assassination coin.

“BUDGIE // BJR” (N-105) --- (English ½ Penny / 1960) Jan Ladysz / Litchfield, Staffordshire, UK. (Fb. 11, 2021) (\$12).

William “Budgie” Allen, a former member of the UVF, turned informant in 1984 while only two years into a fourteen year sentence for Troubles crimes. This act is known as “turning supergrass” a name derived from the British

underground term for informant, “grass.” His testimony named over two dozen men as being members of the proscribed paramilitary the UVF. Though he later recanted his testimony, the damage was done. His prison term was reduced to time served and he fled to the south of England. Because of a death sentence imposed on him by Unionists he never returned to Northern Ireland.

The meaning of the initials on the obverse, BJR, are unknown to me. By style both slogans were struck by the same person. Since BJR is applied vertically over the Queen's portrait, it suggests a Nationalist defacement so I've designated it as such.

“(DEFACED) / GEAR MARKS)” (N-106) --- (English 6p / 1967) Seller Unknown / Chelmsford, Essex, UK. (Mr. 28, 2021) (\$1).

The defacement is clear and very apparent. It consists of two rows, one obverse and one reverse, of heavy “tracks” that looks to have been applied with a steel roller or gear. The placement is an obvious Nationalist gesture that runs across the Queen's throat on the obverse and the Irish shamrock on the reverse. The coin is slightly bent because of heavy nature of the defacement.

“T / IFF” (N-107)---(English Halfpenny / 1971) Nik Jon / Paignton, Devon,UK. (Sp. 9, 2021) (\$1).

The Irish Freedom Fighters was a small Nationalist paramilitary who first surfaced briefly in 1965 /1966 operating in Belfast. They reappeared a number of times in the 1970's and 1980's but their affiliations or membership was never identified. It's thought that the group was formed either from disgruntled members of PIRA or was simply a loose collection of Nationalists operating independently of others. They sometimes signed their claims of responsibility as “Captain Green, Newry Division of the IFF.” The name may have been a reference to IRA volunteer John Green who had been shot dead in 1975 by British security forces. The IFF was no longer active after 1986.

T / IFF is struck heavily on a very small halfpenny coin with an odd looking set of punches. The impressions are deep and disfiguring. The meaning of the T is unclear.

“PSALM / 139 / 23 & 24” (N-108)---(English 2p / 2000) Jason Finkelstein / Racine, Wisconsin, USA. (Ot. 23, 2021) (\$50).

A modern interpretation of this passage in the bible: “God, I invite your searching gaze into my heart. Examine me through and through; find out everything that may be hidden within me. Put me to the test and sift through all my anxious cares. See if there is any path of pain I'm walking on, and lead me back to your glorious, everlasting way – the path that brings me back to you.”

This bible passage is struck heavily across the Queen's portrait and I believe is a plea for self-reflection. It's a not so gentle admonishment that she reflect on

what she did or didn't do to influence a positive outcome on the conflict in her country. This from a Nationalist point of view.

The coin shows some environmental issues including verdigris and staining.

“HANSEL” (N-109)---(Eire ½ Penny / 1941) Tony Devane / Dublin, Ireland (Ju. 28, 2024) (Private treaty sale / \$20)

This coin being a conflict issue is problematic, but I've included it in my collection because of its interest factor. The seller contacted me through Len Augsberger, Project Coordinator at NNP (Newman Numismatic Portal) in St. Louis. My collection is digitally housed there and was brought to his attention after viewing it online. He was curious as to my opinion on whether it might be a Troubles issue.

During his research the seller discovered that the word Hansel is derived from the ancient word Handsel with the meaning of “perseverance.” The phrase “No Surrender” was commonly used by Loyalists during the Troubles so he opined that it might be related that way. My research wasn't definitive on the subject, nevertheless, the piece is interesting and in need of further scrutiny.

(Nationalist---IRA Counties Stamps) (8 Coins)

Apparently, stamped coins were issued for all the original 32 Irish counties. The seller, who's name is unknown to me, claimed to have two complete sets, plus these eight duplicates. He / she told me, vaguely, that they were struck during the 1940s, 50s, and 60s, and were used for propaganda purposes. I was told that the sets weren't sold to raise money for the IRA, but if that were the case, he / she must have known someone who made them in order to acquire such a large number.

The seller considered selling me a complete set, but when pressed, never made an offer. I've since lost touch.

“IRA / CAVAN” (ICS-1)---(English 2-Shillings / 1956) Unknown / Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland (My. 10, 2015) (\$8).

“IRA / CLARE” (ICS-2)---(English 2-Shillings / 1961) Unknown / Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 10, 2015) (\$8).

“IRA / CORK” (ICS-3)---(English 2-Shillings / 1951) Unknown / Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 10, 2015) (\$8).

“IRA / DERRY” (ICS-4)---(English 2-Shillings / 1960) Unknown / Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 10, 2015) (\$8).

“IRA / DOWN” (ICS-5)---(English 2-Shillings / 1965) Unknown / Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 10, 2015) (\$8).

“IRA / DUBLIN” (ICS-6)---(English 2-Shillings / 1948) Unknown / Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 10, 2015) (\$8).

“IRA / KERRY” (ICS-7)---(English 2-Shillings / 1944) Unknown / Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 10, 2015) (\$8).

The slogan on this coin is struck on the reverse, unlike the others. As a result, it's a bit hard to read because of the bold elements of the coin's design.

“IRA / MAYO” (ICS-8)---(English 2-Shillings / 1945) Unknown / Portadown, Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. (My. 10, 2015) (\$8)

(NATIONALIST / LOYALIST---COOLFIN HOARD) (147 Coins)

The Coolfin coins are an accumulation of pieces acquired from a man in Belfast, Co. Antrim between 2017 and 2019.. His parents were proprietors of several bars in Belfast during the Troubles years and put aside stamped coins and others of interest received in change. They were eventually stored in a trunk and left as is for many years.

Because of the repetitive nature of some groups of these coins...slogan, style, date and denomination, punch characteristics, etc...I've come to call these examples “chop-shop” coins or mass produced examples if you will. However, both these and the examples received in the normal course of business are authentic representations of political expression

It's known that neighborhood auto repair shops, machine shops and other small businesses and even private homes were often the source of political sloganeering on coins in the time. The distribution of such was difficult as it was illegal to either produce or possess them. Many were simply dispersed through legitimate businesses so that they could enter circulation and spread their message.

All of these are original examples that haven't seen the light of day in some cases for nearly half a century. They're authentic representations of the torturous years of the Troubles.

“UVF / REM / 1690” (CH-1)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Nv. 18, 2017 (\$3).

Ulster Volunteer Force, Rem(ember) 1690.

“IRA // BS” (CH-2)---(English 50p / 1980) Nv. 18, 2017 (\$3).

“BS” stands for Bobby Sands, the IRA prison commander who died on hunger strike at Maze Prison in 1981. The coin is environmentally damaged making the slogans difficult to read.

“BRIT / OUT” (CH-3)---(English 50p / 1976) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Britain or British out. I have seen one “British Out” counterstamp, but it was a fake. This coin appears to have been exposed to the weather.. It shows rust on the reverse and rainbow encrustation on the obverse. There's a curious bright spot over the face of the Queen surrounded by an area of pale blue toning.

“SS / RUC” (CH-4)---(English 10p / 1975) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Comparing the tactics of the Irish Police to the Nazi SS. The coin is bright with a pleasant rainbow tone to it.

“SS / RUC” (CH-5)---(English 10p / 1975) Mr. 15, 2018 (\$3)

Dark, ugly surfaces.

“UVF” (CH-6)---(Eire Half Crown / 1963) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).

This coin was near-new when stamped and is probably one of the earliest examples set aside.

“UVF” (CH-7)---(Eire 10p / 1978) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).

Surfaces show die-chatter and shadow letters. Obviously stamped by someone unaccustomed to doing so.

“UVF” (CH-8)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).

“UVF” (CH-9)---(Eire 5p / 1976) Jn. 17, 2018 (\$3).

Very darkly stained surfaces.

“UVF” (CH-10)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Jn. 17, 2018 (\$3).

Coin evenly toned on the obverse, but lighter on the reverse. This example is very lightly circulated.

“UVF” (CH-11)---(Eire Florin / 1968) Jn. 17, 2018 (\$3).

“UVF” (CH-12)---(Eire Half Crown / 1951) Jn. 17, 2018 (\$3)

Exhibits usual yellow / gold toning common on these Coolfin Coins. Apparently, it's the result of being stored away over a long period of time.

“UVF” (CH-13)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Jn. 17, 2018 (\$3)

Another near-new coin with light golden surfaces.

“UVF” (CH-14)---(Eire Half Crown / 1964) Fb. 12, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” **(CH-15)**---(Eire Florin / 1959) Fb. 12, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” **(CH-16)**---(Eire 5p / 1990) Fb. 12, 2018 (\$3)
Coin is nearly new.

“UVF” **(CH-17)**---(Eire 5p / 1978) Fb. 12, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” **(CH-18)**---(Eire Punt / 1990) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)
Problem-free, nearly new coin.

“UVF” **(CH-19)**---(Eire Half Crown / 1955) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” **(CH-20)**---(Eire Half Crown / 1961) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” **(CH-21)**---(Eire Half Crown / 1962) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” **(CH-22)**---(Eire 10p / 1969) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

“UVF / NS” **(CH-23)**---(Eire 10p / 1978) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)
“NS” stands for no surrender.

“UVF / NS” **(CH-24)**---(Eire 10p / 1976) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“UVF / NS” **(CH-25)**---(Eire 10p / 1978) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“UDA” **(CH-26)**---(Eire 10p / 1971) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).
Some staining and scratches on coin.

“UDA” **CH-27)**---(Eire 5p / 1978) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).
“UDA” lightly scratched over. Another near-new coin when struck.

“UDA” **(CH-28)**---(Eire 50p / 1970) Jn. 17, 2018 (\$3)
“U” double-struck and roughly applied. Obverse has patchy blotches of dark staining.

“UDA” **(CH-29)**---(Eire 10p / 1976) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)
A clean no problem coin.

“UDA” **(CH-30)**---(Eire Florin / 1966) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)
Problem free coin. “D” is struck over the salmon's fin and difficult to see.

“UDA” **(CH-31)**---(Eire Punt / 1990) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Light olive-green caste as some others of this group have.

“UDA” (CH-32)---(Eire Punt / 1990) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Much the same look as last.

“UDA” (CH-33)---(Eire 10p / 1975) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

“UDA/1690” (CH-34)---(Eire 50p / 1983) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

“IRA” (CH-35)---(English 10p / 1992) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).

“IRA” (CH-36)---(English Shilling / 1966) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).

Very light scratches show across the portrait of the Queen.

“IRA” (CH-37)---(English 5p / 1990) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).

“IRA” (CH-38)---(English 10p / 1992) Jn. 17, 2018 (\$3)

Right foot of “A” partially covers last digit of date, but it's still readable. Coin is badly cupped from heavy application of slogan.

“IRA” (CH-39)---(English 50p / 1978) Fb. 12, 2018 (\$3)

Example has typical yellow / gold toning often seen on these coins.

“IRA” (CH-40)---(English Half Crown / 1916) Fb. 12, 2018 (\$19)

Dull gray toning. Silver tones differently than other compositions, which explains the difference in appearance from other pieces in this collection. An impressive specimen.

“IRA” (CH-41)---(English Shilling / 1966) Fb. 12, 2018 (\$3)

A nearly uncirculated host.

“IRA” (CH-42)---(English 10p / 1979) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Muted rainbow toning.

“IRA” (CH-43)---(English 10p / 1969) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Some edge dings and slight bag marks are present.

“IRA” (CH-44)---(English 50p / 1979) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Extreme environmental exposure shown encrustation and staining.

“IRA” (CH-45)---(English 10p / 1975) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

“IRA” (CH-46)---(English 10p / 1969) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Coin's surfaces display significant rust with some pitting.

“IRA” (CH-47)---(English 10p / 1976) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

“IRA//SF” (CH-48)---(English 10p / 1969) Dc. 12, 2017 (\$3).

The coin has a dark brown-green caste to it. The “R” and “A” of “IRA” are struck twice. All devices are clear, however. “SF” is an abbreviation for Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

“IRA//SF” (CH-49)---(English 50p / 1979) Fb. 12, 2018 (\$3)

Exhibits muted rainbow toning.

“SSF” (CH-50)---(Eire 10p / 1985) Dc.12, 2017 (\$3).

“Smash Sinn Fein” was a campaign slogan used by Loyalist politician the Rev. Ian Paisley in the 1985 local council elections.

“SSF” (CH-51)---(Eire Punt / 1995) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

“S”2 is multi-struck and shows small pool of rust (?) around it.

“SSF” (CH-52)---(Eire Florin / 1962) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

Small stain over “2” of date and several small brown spots near harp.

“SSF” (CH-53)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

Large letter font.

“SSF” (CH-54)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

Large letter font.

“SSF” (CH-55)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

Small letter font struck vertical across reverse of coin.

“SSF” (CH-56)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

Small letter font struck horizontally across reverse of coin.

“FSF” (CH-57)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

*F**k Sinn Fein.*

“AHB / BS” (CH-58)---(English 5p / 1979) Jn. 17, 2018 (\$4)

AHB stands for “Anti-H Block” and BS for “Bobby Sands.” The Long Kesh Prison wings that housed political prisoners were shaped like the letter “H.” Sands was the most famous of the 10 prisoners who died on hunger strike there in 1981.

Please note: All pieces related to the 1981 nationalist hunger strike are considered to be “Tribute Coins”. See “Glossary” definition.

“AHB / BS” (CH-59)---(English 10p / 1980) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).

The “Bs” in the slogan on this coin, the next two, and the previous 1979 5p example are stamped with a broken and corroded punch. The letter almost appears to be a “3”, but on close examination, it is a badly damaged “B” punch. Other coins in this Coolfin Collection show the same characteristic, so were struck with the same punch set, probably by the same person or group. These are chop-shop coins.

“AHB / BS” (CH-60)---(English 10p / 1980) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).

Coin is uncirculated or nearly so, and shows a light gold tone on the surfaces caused by long time protected storage.

“AHB / BS” (CH-61)---(English 5p / 1980) Ot.2, 2018 (\$5).

Troubles slogans aren't commonly seen on English 5p coins.

“AHB / BS” (CH-62)---(English 5p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

“AHB / BS” (CH-63)---(English 5p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

“AHB / BS” (CH-64)---(English 5p / 1969) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

“AHB / BS” (CH-65)---(English 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

“AHB / BS” (CH-66 thru CH-70)---(English 5p / 1980) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4) **(5 examples)**

This lot included five “AHB / BS” examples all struck on 1980 English 5p coins.

“AHB / BS” (CH-71)---(English 5p / 1980) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

The “S” is double struck on this example.

“AHB / BS” (CH-72)---(English 5p / 1980) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“K / L // INLA” (CH-73)---(English 10p / 1977) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).

“KL” stands for Kevin Lynch, who was an INLA volunteer who died on hunger strike at HMP Maze in 1981. This is a “Tribute Coin”

“K / L // INLA” (CH-74)---(English 10p / 1979) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).

Same as last. Coin has pristine surfaces with gold toning on the reverse

“K / L // INLA” (CH-75)---(English 10p / 1979) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).
Same description as last.

“K / D // INLA” (CH-76)---(English 10p / 1979) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).

This is a “Tribute Coin” but the initials are confusing. The only hunger striker of the 23 involved in the 1981 action with these initials was Kieran Doherty. Doherty was a IRA man so the INLA stamp on the reverse must have been applied in error.

“K / D // INLA” (CH-77)---(English 10p / 1979) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).

“M / H // INLA” (CH-78)---(English 10p / 1979) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).

Martin Hurson was one of only four INLA volunteers involved in the 1981 hunger strike. This coin is somewhat dull, unlike most of the others.

“M / H // INLA” (CH-79)---(English 10p / 1979) Ot. 2, 2018 (\$5).

Lustrous surfaces on this example with pale gold toning present.

“BS / RIP” (CH-80)---(English 10p / 1980) Mr. 16, 2018 (\$3)

Bobby Sands / Rest in peace. Obverse surfaces have faint olive-colored tones with light vertigris in lettering. Reverse is much darker. A “Tribute Coin”

“RHC” (CH-81)---(Eire Florin / 1955) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“Red Hand Commando”. The “C” is struck retrograde.

“RHC” (CH-82)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“UFF” (CH-83)---(Eire 2p / 1988) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“Ulster Freedom Fighters.”

“UFF” (CH-84)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“UFF” (CH-85)---(Eire 20p / 1986) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-86)---(English 10p / 1969) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“Irish Peoples Liberation Organisation.” As told to me by the seller. On 15 July, 1990, his uncle William was shot to death by two IPLO gunmen who entered his home on Tates Ave., Belfast. He was asleep on the sofa at the time. Apparently, he was killed because of his alleged affiliation with the UVF. Later that day, UFF volunteers shot a Catholic man to death in the driveway at his home in Lisburn in retaliation.

A second tragedy befell the family earlier in July, 1977. IRA gunmen shot and killed another uncle, a Corporal in D Co., 10th City of Belfast Battalion of the UDR. He was off duty and was shot at his home on Woodvale Rd. in West Belfast when he

answered a knock at the front door.

His account of both events were corroborated by contemporary news accounts.

“IPLO” (CH-87)---(English 10p / 1969) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-88)---(English 10p / 1974) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-89)---(English 10p / 1974) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-90)---(English 10p / 1976) Sp. 5, 2018 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-91)---(English 5p / 1989) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-92)---(English 5p / 1987) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-93)---(English 5p / 1989) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-94)---(English 5p / 1989) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“IPLO” (CH-95)---(English 5p / 1987) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“IPLO” (CH-96)---(English 5p / 1988) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“IPLO” (CH-97)---(English 5p / 1989) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“IPLO” (CH-98)---(English 5p / 1988) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“FT / DUP” (CH-99)---(English 10p / 1979) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3).

*Slogan means “F**k The Democratic Unionist Party”. The DUP, a Loyalist political party, was founded in 1971 by Ian Paisley.*

“UT / UR” (CH-100)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

“Up The Ulster Resistance”. An Ulster paramilitary movement founded in 1986 to oppose the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

“PIRA” (CH-101)---(English 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3).

Provisional Irish Republican Army. Coin shows wood-grain toning on the obverse.

“FT / AIA” (CH-102)---(English 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3).

*F**ck the Anglo-Irish Agreement. An accord signed in 1985 giving the Republic of Ireland a consultative role in the affairs of Northern Ireland.*

“FT/AIA” (CH-103)---(English 50p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3).

Same as last.

“KGA” (CH-104)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3).

“Kill Gerry Adams” Gerry Adams joined the IRA in 1964 when he was 16 years old. He became President of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, in 1983. Adams survived an assassination attempt by the UDA in 1984 and went on to lead the organization until his retirement in 2018.

The font size is very small. The “G” punch is damaged and shows weakness on the left side.

“FGA” (CH-105)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3).

*“F**k Gerry Adams”. Struck with the same punch set as last, evidenced by like damage to the “G”.*

“KTQ” (CH-106)---(English 5p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

“Kill The Queen”

“KTQ” (CH-107)---(English 5p / 1980) Dc. 10, 2018 (\$3)

Same as last. Dark toning.

“KTQ” (CH-108)---(English 50p / 1969) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

“IRSP” (CH-109)---(English 10p / 1975) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

Irish Republican Socialist Party. Iridescent surfaces with some slight rainbow toning. “P” is double-struck and squeezed in at the rim

“IRSP” (CH-110)---(English 10p / 1976) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“IRSP” struck vertically across the bust of the Queen. Darker surfaces than last.

“IRSP” (CH-111)---(English 10p / 1975) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“IRSP/SC” (CH-112)---(English 5p / 1980) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“SC” stands for Seamus Costello, the founder of both INLA and the IRSP in 1974. Costello was shot dead in his home on the North Strand, Dublin in 1977, as the result of a feud with OIRA.

“IRSP/SC” (CH-113)---(English 5p / 1975) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“IRSP/SC” (CH-114)---(English 5p / 1979) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

The “R” is struck sideways and lays on its right side. “SP” applied low near the coin's rim.

“IRSP // SC” (CH-115)---(English 5p / 1979) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

Unlike the previous three, this and the next two coins have “SC” struck on the reverse.

“IRSP // SC” (CH-116)---(English 5p / 1978) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“IRSP / MM” (CH-117)---(English 5p / 1979) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

Seller unsure what “MM” stands for, but it's likely Martin McMonagle, the chairman of the party and an influential figure.

“UR” (CH-118)---(Eire 10p / 1978) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

Light brown toning with lustrous surfaces. “UR” stands for Ulster Resistance. Ulster Resistance or the Ulster Resistance Movement (URM) is a Unionist paramilitary formed in 1986 in opposition to the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

“UR” (CH-119)---(Eire 10p / 1985) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

Very similar look as last.

“UR” (CH-120)---(Eire 5p / 1980) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“UR” (CH-121)---(Eire 5p / 1980) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“UR” (CH-122)---(Eire 5p / 1982) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“UR” (CH-123)---(Eire 5p / 1982) Jn. 17, 2019 (\$4)

“LVF // BW” (CH-124)---(Eire 10p / 1993) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

“BW” stands for Billy Wright the founder of the Loyalist Volunteer Force in 1996.

“LVF // BW” (CH-125)---(Eire 10p / 1994) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4).

“LVF // BW” (CH-126)---(Eire 10p / 1995) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

Stains on salmon's tail.

“LVF // BW” (CH-127)---(Eire 5p / 1993) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

“LVF // BW” (CH-128)---(Eire 5p / 1996) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

“OIRA” (CH-129)---(English 10p / 1968) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

Official Irish Republican Army. In 1969 the IRA split into two factions, the Official IRA and the Provisional IRA. OIRA was a Marxist organization.

“OIRA” (CH-130)---(English 10p / 1969) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

Small dark stains at 9 and 10 o'clock on the obverse.

“OIRA” (CH-131)---(English 50p / 1969) Fb. 20, 2019 (\$4)

“INLA” (CH-132)---(English 10p / 1975) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“INLA” (CH-133)---(English 10p / 1975) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“INLA” (CH-134)---(English 10p / 1976) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“INLA” (CH-135)---(English 10p / 1976) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“INLA” (CH-136)---(English 10p / 1977) Mr. 30, 2019 (\$3)

“KIP” (CH-137)---(English 10p / 1968) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

Kill Ian Paisley. Loyalist firebrand politician.

“KIP” (CH-138)---(English 10p / 1968) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

“KIP” (CH-139)---(English 10p / 1969) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

“KIP” (CH-140)---(English 10p / 1973) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

“CLMC” (CH-141)---(Eire 50p / 1996) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

Combined Loyalist Military Command formed in the early 1990s. See full explanation in Glossary.

“CLMC” (CH-142)---(Eire Punt / 1998) (\$4)

Coin near new. All these CLMC issues are lightly struck.

“CLMC” (CH-143)---(Eire Punt / 1999) (\$4)

Small clear splotch on obverse under “Eire.” Though lightly struck, the coin has a slight bend to it. Almost uncirculated condition.

“FTP” (CH-144)---(Eire Punt / 1994) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

“FTP” (CH-145)---(Eire Punt / 1990) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

“FTP” (CH-146)---(Eire Punt / 1990) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

“FTQ” (CH-147)---(English 10p / 1973) Jl. 5, 2019 (\$4)

(Coolfin Hoard / Group 4) (17 Coins)

These 16 examples are part of the larger group of Coolfin Coins, but are entered separately as they have similar and unusual characteristics.

All are darkly stained, and many have signs of surface corrosion and encrustation. A few show what appears to be surface delamination. Apparently, they were subject to environmental toxins of some nature, possibly a substance or gas leaching from their storage container over a long period of time. These pieces, as were the other Coolfin coins, stored away for many years. Since they were accumulated over such a long period of time, some coins have different looks than others.

“UDU” (CH4-1) --- (Eire 50p / 1970) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

Ulster Defence Union. Founded in 1893 as Loyalist opposition to the Home Rule movement. It has some ties to the modern UDA paramilitary. See more information in the “Glossary” section of the census.

The “D” is stamped retrograde in error. The coin exhibits dark spots, minor corrosion, and some faint rainbow toning.

“UDA” (CH4-2)---(Eire 50p / 1979) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

Even light brown / gold surfaces. “D” is double struck.

“UDA” (CH4-3)---(Eire 5p / 1980) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

Dark staining obverse of coin.

“UDA” (CH4-4)---(Eire Punt / 1990) Mr.1, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” (CH4-5)---(Eire Punt / 1994) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” (CH4-6)---(Eire Half Crown / 1961) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

Streaky toning across reverse.

“UVF” (CH4-7) --- (Eire 20p / 2000) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” (CH4-8)---(Eire Florin / 1963) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

“UVF” (CH4-9)---Eire Half Crown / 1964) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

“IRA” (CH4-10)---(English 50p / 1973) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

Coin is neatly holed at 12 O'clock, but doesn't appear to have been worn as a charm or badge. The hole is not distressed.

“IRA” (CH4-11) --- (English 10p / 1997) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

“IRA” (CH4-12)---(English 10p / 1992) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

Very dark surfaces.

“IRA” (CH4-13)---(English 10p / 1992) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

Slightly bent from heavy punch strikes

“IRA” (CH4-14) --- (English 10p / 1996) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

“IRA” (CH4-15)---(Bailiwick of Jersey 10p / 1992 Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

Jersey is the largest of the British Channel Islands lying just off the coast of Normandy. Other than an “IRA” stamp bought from another buyer on a 5p example, this and the next coin are the only two political stamps I've seen applied to this type of coin. Rare to say the least.

“IRA” (CH4-16)---(Bailiwick of Jersey 20p / 1998) Mr. 1, 2018 (\$3)

“USSF” (CH4-17)---(Eire Shilling / 1963) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

Ulster Special Service Force (See Glossary for explanation). Coin is heavily encrusted with a dark substance. These and other examples in Group 6 are commemorative issues.

(Coolfin Hoard / Group 5) (28 Coins)

These, as with Group 4 coins, show consistency in toning and general characteristics. There are four exceptions. One is a silver Eireann 6d, and the other three are Eire 5p coins. Since silver tones and reacts differently to environmental influences, the 6d probably fits with the others. The three 1990s 5p are bright, nearly new pieces, with slight attractive gold toning on most surfaces. These may be from a different grouping, but I've chosen to keep them with the Group 5 coins.

Some of these coins, particularly the English ones, also exhibit minor bag marks from storage and general circulation.

“IRA/SF” (CH5-1)---(English 50p / 1969) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“SF” stands for Sinn Fein. Coin has dull surfaces with hints of rainbow

toning on the obverse. Some gunmetal blue shows in the letters of the slogan. The description here fits closely with most of the Group 5 examples.

“BS” **(CH5-2)**---(English 10p / 1980) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“BS” stands for Bobby Sands.

“BS” **(CH5-3)**---(English 10p / 1976) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

This small group of “BS” coins are tribute coins

“BS” **(CH5-4)**---(English 10p / 1970) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

The “B” is struck weakly and retrograde.

“UVF” **(CH5-5)**---(Eire Half Crown / 1962) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

Obverse has some dark encrustation around date and left side of harp.

“UVF” **(CH5-6)**---(Eire Half Crown / 1961) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH5-7)**---(Eire Punt / 1990) Mr. 23, 2018) (\$4)

The “V” is double-struck.

“UVF” **(CH5-8)**---(Eire Florin / 1964) Mr. 23, 2018) (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH5-9)**---(Eire Florin / 1954) Mr. 23, 2018) (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH5-10)**---(Eire Florin / 1964) Mr. 23, 2018) (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH5-11)**---(Eire Florin / 1954) Mr. 23, 2018) (\$4)

“UVF” poorly struck. Coin has attractive rainbow toning on reverse.

“UVF” **(CH5-12)**---(Eire Florin / 1966) Mr. 23, 2018) (\$4)

Even soft gold toning. Coin is clean and attractive.

“UVF” **(CH5-13)**---(Eire Florin / 1955) Mr. 23, 2018) (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH5-14)**---(Eire Florin / 1962) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH5-15)**---(Eireann 6d / 1935) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

These small silver coins are rarely seen struck with political slogans.

“UVF” **(CH5-16)**---(Eire 5p / 1993) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

Clean, like-new coin with pretty golden toning.

“UVF” (CH5-17)---(Eire 5p / 1994) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

Very similar look as last. This coin and the other two show cupping from effect of hammer blows.

“UVF” (CH5-18)---(Eire 5p / 1992) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-19)---(English 10p / 1968) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

Dull, unattractive coin.

“IRA” (CH5-20)---(English 10p / 1974) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-21)---(English 10p / 1971) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-22)---(English 10p / 1969) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-23)---(English 10p / 1973) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-24)---(English 10p / 1975) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-25)---(English 10p / 1968) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-26)---(English 10p / 1976) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-27)---(English 10p / 1979) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” (CH5-28)---(English 10p / 1976) Mr. 23, 2018 (\$4)

(Coolfin Hoard / Group 6) (50 Coins)

This group also shows similar characteristics that suggests they were recovered from the same bag or general area of the hoard. Most have a light olive-brown iridescent look. A small number exhibit areas of dark brown or black staining.

“INLA” (CH6-1)---(English 50p / 1976) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“INLA” (CH6-2)---(English 10p / 1973) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

A few small dark spots show on reverse at 10 o'clock.

“INLA” (CH6-3)---(English 10p / 1980) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“INLA” (CH6-4)---(English 10p / 1980) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

Letters struck horizontally across the bust of the Queen in small font.

“INLA” **(CH6-5)**---(English 10p / 1980) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“INLA” **(CH6-6)**---(English 10p / 1976) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“INLA” **(CH6-7)**---(English 10p / 1975) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“INLA” **(CH6-8)**---(English 10p/ 1974) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“INLA” **(CH6-9)**---(English 10p / 1980) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“INLA” **(CH6-10)**---(English 10p / 1973) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” **(CH6-11)**---(English 50p / 1978) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” **(CH6-12)**---(English 50p / 1980) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)
Some dark spotting on reverse of coin.

“IRA” **(CH6-13)**---(English 10p / 1969) My.24, 2018 (\$4)
Also shows scattered dark spotting on reverse of coin.

“IRA” **(CH6-14)**---(English 10p / 1973) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“IRA” **(CH6-15)**---(English 10p / 1969) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)
Distracting dark spots across obverse. “R” shows die chatter.

“IRA” **(CH6-16)**---English 5p / 1975) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH6-17)**---(Eire Half Crown / 1961) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)
Light brown surfaces with traces of dark mottling.

“UVF” **(CH6-18)**---(Eire Half Crown / 1961) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)
Attractive wood grain toning on obverse with some dark blotches on reverse.

“UVF” **(CH6-19)**---(Eire Half Crown / 1951) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH6-20)**---(Eire 50p / 1998) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH6-21)**---(Eire Florin / 1966) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH6-22)**---(Eire Florin / 1955) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“UVF” **(CH6-23)**---(Eire Florin / 1955) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)

“UVF” (CH6-24)---*(Eire Florin / 1964) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

Blotch of dark toning across bottom of harp on obverse.

“UVF” (CH6-25)---*(Eireann 6d / 1928) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

Unusual early Irish coin with a political stamp.

“IRA/BS” (CH6-26)---*(English 5p / 1980) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

Pretty golden toning, especially on the reverse.

“UFF” (CH6-27)---*(Eire Florin / 1965) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

Ulster Freedom Fighters.

“FTP” (CH6-28)---*(Eire 50p / 1997) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

*F**k the Pope.*

“UDA” (CH6-29)---*(Eire Florin / 1966) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

This coin is near-new, and still shows original mint luster. The surfaces are slightly scuffed in a few areas.

“UDA” (CH6-30)---*(Eire Florin / 1951) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

“UDA” (CH6-31)---*(Eire Florin / 1951) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

“UDA” (CH6-32)---*(Eire Florin / 1955) My. 24, 2018 (\$4)*

“OIRA” (CH6-33)---*(English 10p / 1969) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)*

Official Irish Republican Army. Brownish stains on reverse of coin.

“OIRA” (CH6-34)---*(English 10p / 1977) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)*

Light golden toning on both sides of coin. Dark vertical banding on reverse. The “O” is laying on its side.

“USSF” (CH6-35)---*(Eire 5p / 1971) Nv.14, 2019 (\$3)*

Ulster Special Service Force. See Glossary for explanation. This coin, as does all of the following USSF coins, has a glossy iridescent toning.

“USSF” (CH6-36)---*(Eire 10p / 1969) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)*

Dark staining on the obverse harp.

“USSF” (CH6-37)---*(Eire 10p / 1971) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)*

Vertical bands of light-brown toning on obverse. Brown encrustation on harp.

“USSF” (CH6-38)---(Eire 10p / 1978) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

Thin punches are lightly struck.

“USSF” (CH6-39)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Nv. 14, 2014 (\$3)

Green / pink iridescence makes legend stand out boldly. Coin appears to have been exposed to something while in storage.

“USSF” (CH6-40)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3).

“1 BAT” (CH6-41)---(English 10p / 1975) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3).

Stands for 1st Battalion, Belfast Brigade of the PIRA. Greenish halo right side of planchet. See Glossary entry for explanation of this and next two.

“1 BAT” (CH6-42)---(English 10p / 1976) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

The “A” is badly struck and exhibits die chatter. Large brown spots across lion on reverse.

“2 BAT” (CH6-43)---(English 10p / 1968) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3).

2nd Battalion Belfast Brigade of the PIRA. Very odd shaped “2”. Possibly damaged. Brown gunk on portrait of lion as last.

“KAT” (CH6-44)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

“Kill all Taigs” (Catholics). Vertical toning streaks on obverse.

“KAT” (CH6-45)---(Eire 10p / 1971) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

Scattered dark spotting.

“FAT” (CH6-46)---(Eire 5p / 1976) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

*“F**k All Taigs” Crescent shaped band of toning from 6 to 12 o'clock on reverse, and puddles of green / red toning either side of the harp on obverse. A very pretty coin but with a horrible message.*

“FAT” (CH6-47)---(Eire 5p / 1976) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

Toned similarly as last.

“CAL” (CH6-48)---(English 10p / 1969) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

A derogatory Loyalist interpretation of the Nationalist slogan Tíochfaidh ar la (Our day shall come) CAL stands for Chuckie ar la. See Glossary for fuller explanation.

“CAL” (CH6-49)---(English 10p / 1969) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

“USSS” (CH6-50)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Nv. 14, 2019 (\$3)

*Meaning is unclear, but intention may have been to stamp coin “USSF”
Neither the seller or a contact of his were sure of the translation, but believe it to be political and related to the USSF stamps that it was included with.*

(NATIONALIST / LOYALIST—KELLS COLLECTION) (19 Coins)

The Kells Collection is a small group of 19 coins, 17 of which I acquired from May thru December, 2014 from Jane Copperthwaite in Kells, Co. Meath, Ireland, (2-\$4 apiece). The 18th coin was acquired in January, 2018 at \$8. The 19th example added in July, 2019 for \$10 Though mostly unremarkable in themselves, there's an interesting story connected to the collection.

According to the seller, they were sold or given to her by a family friend who was a postal employee. These defaced and damaged coins were routinely pulled from circulation when received at the post office, and were later sent to the mint for destruction. The environmental damage apparent on some is a result of them being stored outdoors in an outbuilding or shed on postal property. Apparently, some were at least partially exposed to the weather.

“1916” (KC-1)---(Eire 5p / 1966) Undamaged.

“1916 / (CLOVER LEAF)” (KC-2)---(English 2p / 1998) Some damage-Stained and discolored. Stamps over Queen's portrait.

“1916 / (CLOVER LEAF)” (KC-3)---(English 2p / 2006) Condition same as last.

“1916 / (CLOVER LEAF)” (KC-4)---(English 2p / 2001) Undamaged but stained both sides.

“1916 / (CLOVER LEAF)” (KC-5)---(English 2p / 2004) Undamaged

Apparently, the four “Clover Leaf” coins were struck by the same person, as they all have like characteristics and styles.

“IRA” (KC-6)---(English 50p / 1969) Undamaged.

“IRA” (KC-7)---(English Florin / 1949) Undamaged.

“IRA” (KC-8)---(English Florin / 1949) Undamaged. Different example than last.

“IRA” (KC-9)---(English Florin / 1948) Undamaged.

“IRA / (CLOVER LEAF)” (KC-10)---(English 2p / 1990) Slightly dull and weathered surfaces.

“IRA / (CLOVER LEAF)” (KC-11)---(Eire 20p / 1986) Heavily stained showing some verdigris.

“IRA / (CLOVER LEAF)” (KC-12)---(Eire 20p / 1992) Heavy verdigris and staining.

“UVF” (KC-13)---(English 50p / 1969) Coin is badly scratched and battered. This is what some collectors call a “parking lot” coin. This type of damage is usually purposeful.

“UVF”- (KC-14)---(English 50p / 1969) Same condition as last, except in slightly worse condition.

“UVF” (KC-15)---(English Florin / 1959) Some edge damage and a deep gash is noted below “U” of “UVF.”

“UVF / (CHISELED)” (KC-16)---(English 10p / 1968) Acronym struck across reverse of coin. Heavy chisel blows are noted across both sides of the coin nearly severing parts of it. The worst purposeful damage I've seen on a political issue.

“UVF / UVF // 1983 / UVF / X X” (KC-17)---(Eire 10p / 1978) All slogans are crudely engraved or scratched into this dark, encrusted coin. The meaning of the date 1983 is unknown to me.

“UVF” (KC-18)---(English 50p / 1980) Jn. 2, 2018 (\$8) Coin shows heavy areas of staining (rust?) and small dings and gouges.

“UVF” (KC-19)---(English 2- Shilling / 1957) Jl. 9, 2019 (\$10) Coin is badly damaged by heavy rim hits with smaller dings in the fields. Slogan is lightly applied but very visible against the dark gray surfaces.

(NATIONALIST / LOYALIST---BELFAST COLLECTION) (32 Coins)

The Belfast Collection consists of a group of 32 coins, 30 acquired from late 2011 through mid 2012, and 2 more added in 2017. The last two aren't from the original collection and were acquired by Seller as described in the listing.

The seller, from Belfast. N. Ireland, wished to remain anonymous, so I'll describe him when necessary as Seller. The coins were gathered between 1971 and 1986 by Seller's deceased father (Collector), who left extensive notes in regard to each coin.

The collection is listed in three parts: Belfast Collection-General, Hunger Strikers, and Graffiti Coins. A description and parts of Collector's notes for each coin will be included, but for more details see my article published in the Token and Medal Society Journal (TAMSJ) Vol.55, No.3 (May-June,2015). A copy has been placed in my binder

(Belfast Collection -General)

“TGBNFWGE&M // IRA” (BC-11)---(English 2p / 1978) Received in change at MaGuire's Garage in Newry, Co. Armagh / Down, N. Ireland Sp. 30, 1979.

Stands for“Thirteen Gone But Not Forgotten. We Got Eighteen & Mountbatten.”

This is a reference to an IRA (South Armagh Brigade) ambush committed against British paratroopers (1 Para) at Warrenpoint, Co. Down on August 27, 1979 that killed 18 soldiers. The thirteen represents the number of civilians shot dead by the same army unit in the Bogside, Derry on January 30, 1972 during a civil rights march.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Queen's cousin, was killed later the same day (August 27, 1979) in a separate IRA bomb attack on his yacht in Mullaghmore Harbor, Co. Sligo.

“PRINCESS / DI ED” (BC-12)---(English 50p / 1997) Seller was given this coin in a bar on the Stewartstown Rd., West Belfast in September, 1997.

A reference to Princess Diana's death in an auto accident in Paris on August 31, 1997. Her nickname was Di. The Royal family, including Diana, were much hated by Nationalists.

“CLUNK / CLICK // DONT / DI / LIKE / DI” (BC-13)---(English 50p / 1997) Received in same bar by seller as BC-12.

Mocking of Princess Diana's death. “Clunk Click” is a reference to an old auto safety campaign in the UK encouraging the use of seat belts. Diana wasn't wearing one when she died.

“FTQM” (BC-14)---(English 50p / 1988) Seller received in change from a black taxi on the Falls Rd., West Belfast. / Date unrecorded.

“F**k The Queen Mother.” the mother of Queen Elizabeth.

“OIRA / L FALLS” (BC-15)---(English 5p / 1966) From O'K's shop on Shaws Rd., Andersontown, March 13, 1972.

“Official Irish Republican Army” / “Lower Falls” Lower Falls is an area in

West Belfast which strongly supported OIRA as opposed to PIRA, or the Provisional Irish Republican Army. At the time, the two factions were rivals.

“NEAVE / RIH // INLA” (BC-16)---(Scottish 5p / 1980) Given to Collector by a friend and fellow Nationalist “MB” April 2, 1980.

Airey Neave was a Conservative MP killed in an INLA bomb attack at Westminster. Neave was closely allied to PM Margaret Thatcher. “RIH” stands for Rot In Hell.

“ASH” (BC-17)---(Eire Florin / 1951) Given to Collector by a friend, and apparent IRA volunteer abbreviated as P McG who lived on Linden St. in Belfast March 10, 1971. Later in Collector's notes there was mention of “P” being shot dead in a gun battle with British soldiers. The entry was dated April 4, 1972. Seller believes this was the same man who gave him the “ASH” coin.

Apparently, “ASH” was a shortened version of the common Nationalist slogan “Out Of The Ashes Arose The Provisionals.” The coin's purpose was to protect the bearer from IRA neighborhood patrols (ASU), and was known as a “friends token.”

“ODWC” (BC-18)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Found in change from a news agency in Newtownards, Co. Antrim, July 3, 1977.

“Our Day Will Come” is a slogan long used by Nationalists.

“IU / PP” (BC-19)---(Eire Florin / 1959) In change from a charity shop in Drogheda, Co. Louth February 24, 1978.

“Ireland Unfree / Padraig Pearse.” One of the better known slogans of Padraig Pearse, a principle leader of the 1916 Easter Rising, was “Ireland unfree shall never be at peace.”

“NF” (BC-20)---English 2-Shillings / 1951) From Charles Cosgrave's shop in Ballymurphy, Co. Carlow, December 19, 1977.

Na Fianna is the youth wing of the IRA. This coin and BC-21 were made with a center punch by an employee of the shop identified only as “S.” According to Collector's notes, “S” was later killed when a bomb he was making exploded prematurely.

“NF” (BC-21)---(English 2-Shillings / 1963) Same as BC-20 above.

“SOUTH / ARMAGH // IRA” (BC-22)---(English 50p / 1969) Bought for 1 Pound Fifty from the landlord of a pub in Bessbrook, South Armagh, July, 1971.

The IRA's South Armagh Brigade was among the most violent and loyal of all IRA units. See listing above of similar coin. That coin, a 1962 Half Crown is

stamped “SOUTH / ARMAG / H”, but has no “IRA” stamp on the reverse.

“STB / CC” (BC-23)---(Eire Punt / 1995) Seller received in change in Ballybay, Co. Monaghan, date not noted.

“Simply The Best / C Company” Issued by a UDA / UFF Loyalist paramilitary unit from the lower Shankill, Belfast. Reportedly, the phrase “simply the best” was taken from a Tina Turner music compilation of the same name released in 1991.

This is one of only two Loyalist issued stamps in the Belfast Collection.

“VANG” (BC-23a)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Dc. 16, 2017 (\$3). “Vang” is yet another abbreviation for Vanguard. Seller came across this coin while on holiday in Co. Donegal in the summer of 2017. This piece is not part of the original Belfast Collection.

“RIRA” (BC-23b)---(English 1-Pound / 1990) Dc. 16, 2017 (\$3). Seller received in change in West Belfast. His comments on the RIRA paramilitary are as follows. Derisive nicknames for them include “Only Pretending IRA” or “Only Letting on IRA.” Apparently, Nationalists generally regard them in a negative light.

This is, as the last coin, not part of the original Belfast Collection.

(Belfast Collection-Hunger Strikers)

These 10 coins were issued in support of IRA and INLA prisoners who died as a result of a hunger strike at Long Kesh Prison from March 1 through August 20, 1981. The maker or makers are unknown.

“BOBBY SANDS // IRA” (BC-1)---(English 10p / 1970) Found outside Kilwee Bar, Twinbrook, West Belfast, May 11, 1981.

Commander of IRA prisoners at Long Kesh.

“F HUGHES // IRA” (Francis Hughes) (BC-2)---(English 10p / 1968) Bought from a fellow member of the Irish Numismatic Society at the Dublin coin fair, June 16, 1986. He was described only as “T.M.” The coin was acquired by T.M. From a man in Cullyhanna, Co. Armagh shortly after the hunger strike ended.

“RAY / MCCREE / SH // IRA” (Ray McCreesh) (BC-3)---(English 10p / 1975) From same source as last.

“PATSY / OHARA // INLA” (BC-4)---(English 10p / 1969) Found near the army barracks at the corner of Iris St. and Springfield Rd., May 22, 1981. It was found among street debris after a riot protesting O'Hara's death.

Commander of INLA prisoners at Long Kesh.

“JOE / MCD // IRA” (Joe McDonnell) (BC-5)---(English 10p / 1971) Received in change from shop in Glenalina Park, Andersontown, West Belfast, July 8, 1981.

“MARTIN / HURSON // IRA” (BC-6)---(English 10p / 1979) In change at a cafe in Dungannon, Co. Fermanagh, July 26, 1981.

The “O” in Hurson is stamped incorrectly and lays on its left side. Hurson was born in a small village near Dungannon called Cappagh.

“KEVIN / LYNCH // INLA” (BC-7)---(English 10p / 1974) This coin was thrown at Collector by someone who assumed he was a Loyalist because he had visited a shop in Duncairn Gardens, Tigers Bay. This part of Belfast was heavily pro Loyalist, July 28, 1981.

See the “K / LYNCH // INLA” coin in the listings above. Both exhibit dissimilar characteristics, so were likely struck by different parties.

“KIERAN / DOC // IRA” (Kieran Doherty) (BC-8)---(English 10p / 1980) In change from the Red Barn, a fast food restaurant on the Andersontown Rd., August 4, 1981.

Doherty's nickname was Doc or Big Doc.

“TOM / MCELEE // IRA” (Tom McElwee)---(English 10p / 1968) **(BC-9)** In change received at a garage in Strabane, Co. Derry, August 16, 1981.

McElwee's name is either abbreviated or simply misspelled.

“MICK / DEVINE // INLA” (Michael Devine) (BC-10)---(English 10p / 1977) Received from a bus driver on the Albertbridge Rd., East Belfast, September 1, 1981.

(Belfast Collection-Graffiti Coins)

Graffiti coins are those that are tooled in some manner, be it with a chisel, knife, engraver or other sharp instrument. The tooling may include slogans, acronyms or political symbols. They are not counterstamped with a steel die or punch as the other coins are.

“(TARGET / BULLET HOLE)” (BC-24)---(English 5p / 1980) In change from a black taxi on the Falls Rd., January 5, 1983.

A hole has been punched through the head of the Queen's portrait with what looks like a crude target framing the hole. An assassination coin.

“(EYE GOUGE) / CMB” (BC-25)---(English 5p / 1969) This coin, and BC-26, from a

small house shop near Rossville Flats in Derry, November 11, 1982.

CMB, crudely applied with a knife point (?), stands for Cumann Na Ban (Women's League), which is the women's wing of the IRA. The eye of the Queen's image is gouged out.

“ODWC” (BC-26)---(English 5p / 1980) *See BC-25 for circumstances surrounding the acquisition of this coin.*

“Our Day Will Come” is a common slogan used by Nationalists. Also applied with a sharp tool of some sort.

“11 / (DEFACEMENT) // 11 / 13” (BC-27)---(English 5p / 1971) *From a customer in a bar in Derry, Co. Londonderry, May 3, 1972.*

All graffiti was applied with a small knife, according to Collector's notes. The “11” was at first thought to be the number who died at the hands of British soldiers at a civil rights march in the Bogside, Derry known as Bloody Sunday, January 30, 1972. Later, when the official total was placed at 13, the number was scratched on the reverse of the coin. The defacement consists of a bunch of heavy scratches over the Queen's face.

“(EYE X'D OUT) / FB” (BC-28)---(English Penny / 1900) *Bought in a charity shop, February 17, 1980.*

Typical defacement of the eye. “FB” likely stands for the Fenian Brotherhood. The organization was an Irish Nationalist group founded in the United States in 1858 in support of their Irish counterpart known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

“16 / REM”--- (BC-29)---(Eire Penny / 1966) *Bought for 2 bob (2-Shillings) at Granny Donnelly's charity shop on the Grosvenor Rd. in West Belfast, July 18, 1976.*

This would be the 50th anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising, “Remember 1916).

“(THROAT CUT) // 16” (BC-30)---(English Penny / 1966) *Bought at the Dublin coin fair, January 11, 1975.*

Another remembrance of the Easter Rising, but on an English coin.

(NATIONALIST / LOYALIST---HOLYHEAD COINS) (21 Coins)

This group of coins was recovered by an English metal detectorist on Penrhos Beach near Holyhead, Isle of Anglesey, Wales starting in 2016 and continuing until today. Holyhead, which lies on the shores of the Irish Sea, is the site of the major ferry connection between the UK and Dublin, Ireland.

While one can only wonder how they became scattered about on the beach there, the seller and I were in agreement at the time as to the likelihood of an Irish connection because of their proximity to the ferry. Only later I came across the likely

explanation.

While researching further, I discovered this exchange in October, 2012 between two men on a website that explores Dublin culture called www.comeheretome.com in regard to a “UVF” counterstamped coin given to a member named Donal by his father.

In a reply to the post a man named Brian Hanley said the following. “I had a few of these, you always seemed to come back from the Holyhead ferry with them, both Irish and English coins. I seem to remember you could use English coins here anyway.”

If these coins were as common as attested to by Mr. Hanley, then this perhaps explains the appearance of a substantial number of them found in the Holyhead area. Perhaps they were dumped overboard from the ferry, and were later washed ashore. It was illegal to stamp political messages on coins during the Troubles, so perhaps it was thought prudent by someone to dispose of them.

Penrhos Beach is slightly southeast of the Stena Line ferry's route to and from Holyhead. According to Mr. Rainford, all the finds come from a very small area of the beach (about 100 square yards) and are most commonly found after storms have removed sand or relocated it.

All specimens in this group show varying degrees of environmental damage. According to the seller, those found away from the water deeper in the sand were better preserved than those dug near the water closer to the surface. Being more exposed, they would have been effected by the movement of the surf and their proximity to rocks and debris.

Unfortunately, some of the coins appear to have been cleaned, but natural conditions such as wind and blowing sand may have polished them as well.

“USC // B / MEN” (HC-1) --- (English 10p / 1968) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ar. 28, 2017) (\$7).

Ulster Special Constabulary was the police force of Northern Ireland, preceding RUC, and later, PSNI. They were known as B-Specials or B-Men. The coin shows only faint environmental damage with dull surfaces. The B of B-Men is weakly struck.

“USC // B / MEN” (HC-2) --- (Eire Penny / 1946) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ju. 29, 2017) (\$5).

Explanation of stamps same as last. This coin, however, is heavily corroded and shows touches of verdigris. At first glance the “USC” appeared to read “UCC”, but upon close examination, the second letter is clearly an “S.” All the counterstamps are faint, but readable.

“1690” (HC-3) --- (24mm brass token / 4.46 g.) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Fb. 15, 2017) (\$2).

Faint traces of the devices show, and read “25 / Value In Kind Only.” The reverse likely reads the same, as the word “value” is also partially visible. Irish political slogans on any substrate other than English or Irish coins are exceedingly rare. The brass shows minor granulation, though worn quite smooth. It's unnaturally bright, either from a cleaning or exposure to wind and blowing sand.

“1690 // 4 / 4” (HC-4)---(English Penny / 1936) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ju. 29, 2017) (\$5).

The coin is badly corroded and has a hole drilled through the center. Defacement? The meaning of two 4s struck on the reverse is unknown to me.

“REM / 1690” (HC-5)---(Eireann Penny / 1931) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ju. 29, 2017) (\$5).

Another environmentally damaged coin. The “REM” is oddly constructed. The “R” is obviously from a punch, but the “E” and “M” appear to have been tooled on with a ... chisel? “REM” shows strongly, but “1690” is weak and indistinct.

“1690 / 8 // ORANGE” (HC-6)---(Eire Penny / 1942) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Fb. 7, 2018) (\$5).

Coin is heavily worn and corroded with verdigris present. The stamps are indistinct, but readable. As with several other examples in this series, stray numbers have been included for no apparent reason. In this case a #8. “Orange” is associated with Loyalist...Orange Order, the color orange, etc.,...but the purpose of it struck on this coin is unclear. It's very poorly applied and difficult to see because of corrosion.

“LAW” (HC-7)---(English 10p / UKN) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ar. 28, 2017) (\$7).

Major corrosion and a harsh cleaning make the date unreadable.

“LAW // (8 ZEROES)” (HC-8)---(English 10p / 1968 or 1969) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Mr. 4, 2017) (\$6).

“LAW” stands for the “Loyalist Association of Workers. The meaning of the randomly punched zeroes is not apparent. The coin is pitted and heavily oxidized.

“UVF // PDF / 1690” (HC-9)---(English 10p / 1968) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ar. 4, 2017) (\$4).

Protestant Defence Force. The coin is slightly granulated and shows dark oxidation.

“FOR GOD / & / ULSTER” (HC-10)---(English 10p / 1968 or 1969) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Fb. 16, 2017) (\$2).

Under high magnification, the “9” and “6” of the date becomes visible. Since

this is a Type 1 example of an English 10p coin, the date can only be 1968 or 1969. Curiously, a number “3” punch has been stamped over the “&” in the slogan. The “O” in “FOR” is actually an inverted “Q”. The coin is corroded but bright as a result of either being harshly cleaned or naturally weathered.

“IRA/SCUM” (HC-11)---(Isle of Man 2p / 1988) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Fb. 7, 2018) (\$5)

The coin is heavily worn on the obverse, somewhat less on the reverse, but bright and shiny on both sides. Very fine pitting shows, but not to excess. The use of an Isle of Man coin is unique to the series.

“IRA/SCUM//4444” (HC-12)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ar. 4, 2017) (\$4).

The 4s obliterate “Eire” on the obverse of the coin. It's somewhat granular and heavily oxidized.

“IRA//RA/48” (HC-13)---(English Penny / 1965) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Fb. 7, 2018) (\$5).

“RA” is a shortened form of “IRA.” “48” may translate to the date 1948, but it's just a guess. The only significant event for the IRA that year was the issuance of General Order #8 by the group's ruling council forbidding any armed action in the Irish Republic by their members. That was seen as a defacto recognition of the state.

This coin is heavily corroded and shows spots of verdigris, but the legends are clear and readable.

“KAT” (HC-14)---(English 2 Shillings / 1967) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Mr. 14, 2017) (\$6).

“Kill All Taigs.” Taigs is a derogatory term for Catholics. Coin shows granularity and darkening, but has been cleaned like some of the others.

“K LYNCH//INLA” (HC-15)---(English 10p / 1973) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. ((Mr. 14, 2017) (\$13).

This is very similar to the Lynch piece in the Belfast Collection-Hunger Striker grouping. Kevin Lynch was an INLA volunteer who died during a hunger strike at Long Kesh prison in 1981. The coin is bright, but shows slight pitting from exposure to the elements.

“NO/POPE//IN/IRELA/ND” (HC-16)---(30mm holed Brass Token / Unidentifiable) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ar. 28, 2017) (\$7).

A bent and badly damaged token or planchet. The hole shows signs of distress indicating suspension on a chain or other device.

“UVF // REM / 1690” (HC-17)---(English 50p / 1969) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ar. 28, 2017) (\$7).

Only minor signs of corrosion, but coin's surfaces have been dulled by exposure.

“IRA / TRASH” (HC-18)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ju.26, 2017) (\$5).

Coin has either been cleaned or brightened by exposure. The punches used are large, so the legend is squeezed onto the small coin.

“VAN / (DEFACED EIRE)” (HC-19)---(Eire Penny / 1946) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Fb.7,2018) (\$5)

“VAN” stands for “Vanguard”, a Loyalist political party in N. Ireland. The letters are weakly struck. The word “Eire” is defaced by tooling. Coin is smooth and bright from exposure.

“H / BLOCK // BOBBY” (HC-20)---(English 50p / 1973) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (My 1, 2018) (\$5).

“BOBBY” stands for Bobby Sands. Coin shows surface pitting, but is otherwise bright. The “B” in Bobby shows extreme die chatter. The “K” in block is partially off the planchet and difficult to read.

“VOTE / PAISLEY // UUAC” (HC-21)---(Eire 10p / 1980) Stuart Rainford / Heswall, Cheshire, UK. (Ot. 21, 2019) (\$8).

UUAC is an acronym for United Unionist Action Council, a Loyalist labor organization. See “Glossary” entry for more information.

This coin is the only Holyhead issue that wasn't dug. It was found in a job lot by the seller. The stamps are poorly applied with many overstacks and incomplete letters. The slogans are difficult to decipher. The coin's surfaces are bright and clean unlike most of the other Holyhead examples.

(AMERICAN ASSEMBLEDGE) (28 Coins)

The 28 coins in this collection were in the possession of the seller for over forty years. Though now living in the United States, he lived in Navan, Co., Meath in the early 1980s. He came into possession of the coins while working at the Bobby Sands Centre on Flower Hill in Navan. One afternoon he was approached by an elderly gentleman who had acquired them while living in Belfast during the early years of the Troubles. The man no longer wanted the coins and asked the seller if he was interested in buying them at face value. The seller obliged and has had them ever since. After four decades in his possession he felt that it was time to part with them.

Though there's a number of common counterstacks in the group, there's also a

number of rare or unique examples. Overall it's a wonderful collection of Troubles era artifacts with interesting provenance. I thought it was important to keep them together as a set.

“(E)IR(E)A” (AA-1)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Mr. 25, 2024) (\$10).

The two E's in Eire are obliterated by an engraving tool and a crude A is added to spell IRA. Another IRA is tooled below the woodcock on the reverse. An unusual method of messaging but similar examples have been noted previously.

“1690” (AA-2)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 2, 2024) (\$15)

Clear sharp strike vertically on the reverse of a 2p coin. The font is unusually small for an example in this series as is the choice of the host.

“UVF” (AA-3)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA, (Ar. 2, 2024) (\$15).

“BAN / EIRE / GOODS” (AA-4)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

An Irish boycott coin. Light brown staining is present on both sides of the coin.

“FOREIGN” (AA-5)---(Eire Florin / 1959) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

A protest against the use of Irish money in Northern Ireland. Another phase of the Irish boycott movement.

“1690” (AA-6)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

The 0 in the stamped date is directly under the jaw of the salmon. A very typical example of a common Troubles coin in this series.

“UVF” (AA-7)---(Eire 1p / 1971) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10)

It's unusual to see a counterstamp on a small 1p coin such as this. The acronym is heavily struck and evenly applied.

“UVF” (AA-8)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

The UVF is crudely struck with a fine center punch or other pointed tool.

“1690 // 1690” (AA-9)---(Eireann Half Penny / 1933) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville,

New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

I've never seen a political message struck on an Eireann half penny previously.

“VANGUARD” (AA-10)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

Standard prepared punch as is common on Vanguard examples. This suggests an organized effort by an individual or group.

“1690” (AA-11)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

“SHOOT / FITT” (AA-12)---(Eire Florin / 1951) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA.

This is a reference to a Northern Irish politician named Gregory Fitt. He served in many capacities in both the political and social arenas. He was the first Deputy Chief Executive of Northern Ireland, a member of Parliament for West Belfast, and a member of the House of Lords. He was also a leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party (SDLP) from 1970 to 1979. Many considered him a Nationalist politician but he always referred to himself as a socialist.

The slogan is carefully engraved across the salmon on the reverse of the coin. While this could either be classified as a Nationalist or a Loyalist issue, I've chosen to label it Loyalist because of it's source.

“BOYCOTT / EIRE” (AA-13)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

“UVF” (AA-14)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

“1690 // (DEFACED)” (AA-15)---(Eire Florin / 1965) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

1690 struck with small font punches. Four heavy blows with a sharp tool deface the obverse rim of the coin.

“UVF” (AA-16)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA, (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

Multi-struck on U and lightly so on V and F.

“TAIG” (AA-17)---Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10)

A slur describing a Catholic person.

“UDA / (DEFACED)” (AA-18)---(Eire Florin / 1955) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

The coin is littered with punch marks often referred to as “bullet holes.” There are five on the reverse and numerous others that deface the date and the word Eire on the obverse.

“1690” (AA-19)---(Eire 50p / 1970) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

The 1 of 1690 is stamped with a straight edged tool of some sort. Apparently, the maker had no #1 punch so improvised. Two other strikes by the same tool are present on the coin. One is above 1690 and the other below. Their meaning, if any, is unknown to me.

“FTP // FTP” (AA-20)---(Eire Florin / 1961) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

*F**k the Pope. FTP stamped with old style punches.*

“UVF” (AA-21)---(Eire Florin / 1964) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

“1688” (AA-22)--- (Eire 2p / 1971) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

The Glorious Revolution was fought between 1688 and 1690. The final victory by King William III at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 assured Protestant ascendancy to the Throne. Both dates are still of great importance to modern day Unionists.

The date 1688 is struck neatly across the harp on the obverse of the coin. While coins stamped 1690 are very common, 1688 counterstamps are quite rare.

“VUPP” (AA-23)---(Eire 2p / 1971) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

The Vanguard Unionist Progressive Party was a Loyalist political party in Northern Ireland during the Troubles.

“UVF” (AA-24)---(Eire Shilling / 1963) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

The reverse was harshly cleaned long ago as evidenced by the hairlines in the fields. Below E(1) of Eire there's a large dark spot of verdigris present.

“(BULLET HOLES)” (AA-25)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

The host coin is badly damaged on both sides. A hole is drilled through it from obverse to reverse and a blunt tool was used to obliterate the word Eire. There are

four other surface punches that haven't pierced the coin. This is a heavily defaced piece.

“ULSTER IS BRITISH” (AA-26)---(Eire 50p / 1971) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

Lightly struck around reverse rim of coin.

“IRA / SCUM” (AA-27)---(Eire Florin / 1966) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar.11, 2024) (\$10).

“GOD / SAVE / THE / QUEEN // UDA / REM / 1690” (AA-28)---(Eire 10p / 1969) Daniel Case / Baldwinsville, New York, USA. (Ar. 11, 2024) (\$10).

All text are crudely engraved and self-explanatory. I can't recall another coin that was this heavily engraved. Very interesting example for sure.

(PRE-IRISH INDEPENDENCE) (91 Coins)

The coins in this section have been listed separately and consist mainly of examples issued before the 1922 independence of Ireland. In some ways they're of more significance than later pieces, as early expressions of political protest are relatively rare. For that reason, I've decided to segregate them this way.

“BRITISH / BRITISH” (PI-1) ---(English ½ Penny / 1916) M.A. Kent / Alford, Lincolnshire, UK. (Jn. 27, 2020) (\$2)

I assume this is a Loyalist statement proclaiming fealty to Britain. The coin is heavily worn as is the counterstamp, so it was probably applied when the coin was new or nearly so.

“PEACE” (PI-2) ---(English Penny / 1918) Michael Kenny / Stepaside, Co. Dublin. Ireland. (My. 14, 2018) \$10

This may be of a political nature alluding to the cessation of hostilities after WW I or even the Irish civil war of 1922 / 1923. If political, it's likely a Nationalist issue because of its application on an English coin. An interesting and unusual piece.

“PEACE” (PI-2a)---(English Penny / 1861) Jeremy McMurray / Newark, Delaware, USA (Sp. 8, 2024) (\$25)

The exact interpretation of this stamp is unclear, but probably alludes to an insurrection, war, political act, or something similar. The coin is heavily worn from circulation and the counterstamp appears to have been applied many years ago. One can only guess at the event the maker wished to see ending in peace.

The seller regularly buys large lots of British coppers, mostly half pennies and pennies, from a seller in Coleford, Gloucestershire in the UK. He often comes across counterstamped coins from different eras. This example was discovered in one such lot.

“WILLIAM 3RD 1690” (PI-3)---(34mm Copper Disc or Coin) Jonathan Brecher / Boston. Massachusetts, USA (Fb. 2, 2017) (\$29). very old.

*This is apparently a medal celebrating the victory of William III at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. It appears to be both engraved and counterstruck with the following slogans. **“THE GLOURIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY / (BUST OF KING WILLIAM III) // KING & CONSTITUTION / (ROYAL ARMS)”** There are die-struck medals known with these same devices displayed that were likely issued about 1800. The piece was acquired by the seller at an estate sale north of Boston in 2016. Unfortunately, he knew nothing more about it. See Note 26 in the “Notes” section for further details.*

“(TUDOR ROSE // TUDOR ROSE)” (PI-4)---(William III Halfpenny / 1695-1701) Mark Duell / Southampton, Hampshire, UK. (My. 30, 2017) (\$6)

The Tudor Rose was a heraldic badge of Protestant King William III's House of Stuart. Its presence on this coin is likely a show of support for his victory over Catholic King James II at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. The coin was dug by the seller, a metal detectorist, in the spring of 2017 at Kings Worthy, Hampshire. See #15 under “Notes” in my report for further details.

“LOYAL ULSTER / MEN / (CROWN) / (DRUM / FLAGS / SWORDS) // (ROSETTE)” (PI-5)---(English Halfpenny (?) / No date or details visible) Richard Gladdie / Banbure, Oxfordshire, UK. (Jl. 30, 2012) (\$107)

All design elements overstruck on what is likely an English Halfpenny. Seller opines it may be from about 1800. I found no direct reference to any group known as the Loyal Ulster Men, but if they existed perhaps they were a forerunner of the Orange Order or Orange Association. See Note 12 in “Notes” in my report for further details.

“(HAND) / (HEART)” (PI-6) --- (English Penny / 1863) John Sculley / Dallas, Texas, USA. (Fb. 17, 2015) \$50

The raised open hand symbol represents the Red Hand of Ulster, and the heart love and loyalty to the English Crown. The red hand is an ancient symbol of Ulster and Unionist sentiment.

“(HAND) / (HEART)” (PI-6a)---(Isle of Man ½ Penny / 1786(?)) John Newman / Worthing, West Sussex, UK. (My. 27, 2023) (\$60)

Stamped on a very old Isle of Man Penny. The coin is so heavily worn that no

detail on the obverse shows. However, by examining the reverse devices it may be dated c1780s (1786?). In any case, the engraving was applied many years later.

“HANG ALL IRISH CATHOLIC PRIESTS” (PI-7)---*(English Penny / 1797) Paul Golder / Upminster, Essex, UK. (Ot. 21, 2016) (\$60).*

This explicit slogan is engraved carefully around the portrait of the King so as not to deface him. The reverse is badly damaged by a tool of some type. The meaning speaks for itself. This coin previously appeared at the London auction of Dix, Noonan, Webb, Ltd. In September, 2016 (Lot #1612) and fetched 150 Pounds.

“NO POPE // NO POPE” (PI-8)---*(English Penny / 1854) Emily Harper / Londonderry, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland. (Fb. 22, 2019) (\$6).*

This is an early example of a Nationalist political counterstamp. Though the coin is dated 1854, I feel that the stamp was added a number of years later.

The slogans are crudely applied with an edge tool of some kind, perhaps a narrow-bladed chisel. The top and bottom arms of the E's are finished with small diamond-shaped figures. An attempt at some artistic flair perhaps.

The seller was in the process of disposing of her husband's collection and didn't know much of the history behind the coin. She knew he had it for at least 10 years as he hadn't expanded his holdings for that long due to ill-health.

“NO / GOOD” (PI-9)---*(English Penny / 1920) Raymond Steet / Basingstone, Hampshire, UK. (Dc. 20, 2017) (\$1)*

The complete quote reads “The King is no good. He is not loyal.” It was a view widely held by Ulster Unionists to describe King George V's inaction in regard to supporting a Loyalist version of any Home Rule bill proposed in the early 1900's. Though unclear, the phrase was reportedly uttered by Unionist politician Sir Edward Carson. For a more comprehensive explanation see Note 17 in the “Notes” section of my “Census of Documented Irish Political Tokens.”

“GOD / SAVE / THE / QUEEN // (FLORAL DESIGN) / (SHIELD?)” (PI-10)---*(English Penny / 1797) Mike Lobban / Boone, N. Carolina, USA. (Ag. 8, 2018) (\$18).*

Very interesting example of 19th century Loyalist sentiment expressed on a very old coin. The devices and slogans are applied by what seems to be some type of roller die. Though the coin is heavily worn and there's weakness displayed in some of the devices, there doesn't appear to be any significant wear on the inscriptions. These conditions lead me to believe they were added in more recent times.

“God Save the Queen” would apply only Victoria or Elizabeth. As the era of Queen Elizabeth II is so recent, the reference is likely to Queen Victoria.

The seller found it among a lot of old counterstamped English 1 and 2p coins he acquired from an auction in the UK. In 2016.

“IRA” (PI-11)---(English Victoria Penny / UKN but probably 1860's) Michael Kenny / Stepaside, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (My. 14, 2018) \$10.

Although the stamp is very old, the coin would have circulated for many years before it was added. The substrate is barely identifiable because of extreme wear. An interesting and unusual example of a political issue.

“SINN / FEIN” (PI-12)---(English Penny / 1916) Rita Melville / Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (My. 31, 2017) (\$14).

The seller's husband had this in his collection for nearly 40 years, but doesn't recollect how he acquired it. Because of the date of the coin, it may have been a commemoration of the 1916 Easter Rising that saw the participation of many party members. In fact, so many “Shinners” were active in the revolt that it was often referred to as the Sinn Fein Rising.

“1848 / J // J” (PI-13)---(English Penny / 1797 (?)) Brenda Raygoza / Montgomery, Wales. (My. 31, 2019) (\$14)

The date of the Nationalist Young Irelander rebellion against British rule. The meaning of the two “J” stamps in dotted circles are unknown to me, but are unlikely related to the date stamp.

“1898 // 1898” (PI-14)---(Unknown Belfast trade token) Tom Logan / Douglasville, Pennsylvania, USA. (Ot. 24, 2012) (\$15).

The 100th anniversary of the 1798 United Irishmen uprising. Also known as “The 98” or simply “98”.

“(UNION JACK OVER HARP)” (PI-15)---(Edward Stephens trade token / 1816) Andrew Howitt / Bingham, Nottinghamshire, UK. (My. 9, 2012) (\$23)

Affirmation of Ireland being British. An interesting old pictorial piece with a clear political message.

“(CLOVER LEAF)” (PI-16)---(English Penny / 1911) M.A. Kent / Alford, Lincolnshire, UK. (Jl. 10, 2019) (\$4).

The clover leaf or shamrock is considered an Irish Republican political statement when applied to a coin.

“(CLOVER LEAF)” (PI-16a)---(Hibernia ½ Penny / George 3rd-Date UKN) Raymon Hewitt / Charleston, South Carolina, USA. (Jn. 17, 2023) (\$3)

Same explanation as last (PI-16). The coin is very dark and heavily worn though undamaged.

“(ST. PATRICK (OR) ST. ANDREW / SALTIRE)” (PI-17)---(English Penny / 180?)

Trev Leaman / Brixham, Devon, UK. (Dc. 15, 2017) (\$21).

I believe this to be a rendition of St. Patrick the patron saint of Ireland, and an early Nationalist protest of English rule. It's a difficult stamp to attribute as it could also possibly represent the Scottish patron saint, St. Andrew. Both are linked historically to the X-shaped cross or saltire. While the Irish have a long history of this form of protest the Scots do not. The look and placement of the stamp suggests to me an Irish Nationalist issue.

The seller, an antiques and collectibles dealer, bought it from a local coin shop several weeks before I acquired it. Neither man could identify the mark.

“(DEFACEMENT)” (PI-18)---(UKN English Cartwheel Penny) Andrew Howitt / Bingham, Nottinghamshire, UK. (Mr. 24, 2017) (\$2).

This coin and the next have been holed by what appears to be a heavy square nail. Both are pierced through the portrait from obverse to reverse. The host is heavily worn and exhibits some environmental damage.

“(DEFACEMENT)” (PI-19)---(English Halfpenny / 1806) Andrew Howitt / Bingham, Nottinghamshire, UK. (Mr. 24, 2017) (\$2).

Condition same as PI-18. Both were acquired by seller from a job lot of old English coins.

“(DEFACEMENT)” (PI-20)---(English Halfpenny / 1773) Jacob Stein / Alma, Washington, USA. (Ag. 17, 2017) (Gift).

Rough hole punched through portrait from obverse to reverse and three punch marks struck on the throat. Seller found in a \$1 bin in a coin shop in Blaine, Washington, USA in 2016.

“(DEFACEMENT)” (PI-21)---(Hibernia Halfpenny / 1769) Amy Hawkins / Richmond, Michigan, USA. (Nv. 24, 2017) (\$9).

The harp is tooled out.

“(DEFACEMENT) (BRACKETED X)” (PI-22)---(English Penny / 1797) Ian Dainton / Manningtree, Essex, UK. (Dc. 23, 2019) (\$3)

The “X” is struck over Britannia on the reverse. Lines are added on either side, thus the “bracketing”.

“GPO” (PI-23)---(English Penny / 1916) Michael Kenny / Stepside, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (Ar. 9, 2018) \$7

General Post Office. The start of the Easter Rising is generally thought to have commenced with the reading of the “Proclamation of the Irish Republic” by Patrick Pearse on the steps of Dublin's GPO.

The “O” is struck sideways. I've only seen three other “GPO” stamps, the two

below and a third not in my collection. All are struck on 1916 English Pennies. This coin was bought by the seller at the Dublin Coin Fair in about 2007.

“GPO” (PI-24)---(English Penny / 1916) David Hamilton / Manchester, Manchester, UK. (My. 11, 2018) (\$5)

From seller's personal collection. This is not a Hamilton's commemorative.

“GPO” (PI-25)---(English Penny / 1916) Michael Kenny / Stepside, Co. Dublin, Ireland. (My. 14, 2018) \$10

“G” lightly triple-struck. “P” and “O” show die chatter. From the seller's collection mostly acquired from coin fairs or boot sales over many years.

“(HOLED) // (CHISELED)” (PI-26)---(Woods Hibernia Halfpenny / 1723) Victor Clemente / Rocky Point, New York, USA. (Fb. 14, 2018) (\$8).

These coins were struck under contract from the British government by William Wood between 1722 and 1724. Their purpose was to supply much needed copper coinage for Ireland. When they were partially demonetized in 1737, many were sent to the American colonies for use there.

The hole is drilled through the portrait of the King. The chisel(?) strikes nearly obliterate Britannia on the reverse. The defacement suggests a Nationalist political protest.

“(DEFACED // BENT?)” (PI-27)---(Hibernia Halfpenny / 180?) Vincent Donohoe / Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada (Sp. 22, 2018) (\$9)

The portrait of the King is nearly obliterated by Chisel(?) blows. The coin appears to be bent in the center or was struck with a blunt tool that left a shallow depression across the reverse.

“(DEFACED // DEFACED)” (PI-28)---(Hibernia Halfpenny / 1805) Wendy Walsh / East port, New York, USA. (Nv. 5, 2018) (\$3).

The portrait of King George III is completely obliterated light, shallow scratches as is the crown on the reverse. The Irish harp however is unmolested. An obvious Nationalist protest issue.

In addition to the defacements, the piece shows significant pitting and wear yet is still identifiable.

“IV/ FF” (PI-29)---(English Penny / 1916) Adrian Roughneen / Swinford, Co. Mayo, Ireland. (Jn. 14, 2019) (\$20).

“IV” stands for Irish Volunteers and “FF” for Fianna Fail (Army of Ireland). These two sets of initials are lightly scratched over the bust of the King. The toning of the legends match that of the coin so I believe the piece is authentic.

The seller told me it was found tucked up in the thatch roof of an old

outbuilding on his property. This is an unusual and important issue likely related to the 1916 Easter Rising and / or the 1919/ 1921 Irish War of Independence. Please see the “Notes” section of this report for a detailed explanation.

“(EYE GOUGH) / WWW” (PI-30)---(Hibernia Farthing / 1806) Michael Walsh / Nottingham, Maryland, USA. (Ju. 22, 2012) (\$12).

I never understood the reason for the gouging out or graffiti over the eyes of the Monarch. It's seen often on old English or Hibernia coins such as this. It is a defacement however and suggests a Nationalist statement. The meaning of “WW” is unknown to me.

“(BROAD ARROW) // X” (PI-31)---(English Penny / 1899) Andrew Bandy / Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, UK. (Nv. 2, 2016) (\$2).

The “X” is lightly scratched over the eye of the Queen, while a broad arrow is crudely stamped on the reverse of the coin. The broad arrow symbol is considered to be a show of support for Nationalist political prisoners.

“1848” (PI-32)---(UKN Irish trade token) Julia Casey / Ballston Spa, New York, USA. (Sp. 7, 2012) (\$6)

See PI-13.

“(DEFACED)” (PI-33)---(English 2d / 1797) Tony Doyle / London, London, UK. (Jl. 16, 2013) (\$21).

Four heavy punch marks obliterate the face of the King.

“XX” (PI-34)---(English 6p / UKN Victoria) Betty Rescola / Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA. (Ag. 1, 2011) (\$10).

The defacement of the Queen suggests a political motive. The coin has been harshly cleaned but is slowly re-toning.

“DANL OCONNELL / TURNCOAT / (CROWN) / TRAITER TO / IRELAND” (PI-35)---(English Cartwheel Penny / 1797) Neil Puttick / Worthing, West Sussex, UK. (Fb. 5, 2020) (\$162).

Daniel O' Connell (1775-1847) was a politician who worked tirelessly to improve the lives of Catholics in Ireland in the first half of the 19th century. He became known as the Liberator or Emancipator for his efforts.

This piece is a rare and important example of an early political expression stamped on a coin. Apparently, his name was stamped first from a prepared punch...unheard of on these early Irish conflict issues. The crown and traitor comments were likely added shortly afterwards by someone with a Loyalist bent. I opine that the slogans were struck in the 1820's or 1830's due to the wear characteristics. Please note the spelling of the word traitor as “traiter.” While not used

today, it was often spelled that way in those times.

The seller who has an antiques and collectibles shop on Chandler Rd. in Worthing found the coin among a group of old English and Irish coppers he bought from an elderly couple who came into his shop.

“DANL OCONNELL / (CROWN)” (PI-35a)--- (English Cartwheel Penny / 1797) Raymond Sleet (Global Coin) / Hook, Hampshire, UK. (Sp. 26, 2022) (\$95)

Daniel O' Connell worked tirelessly to improve the lives of Catholics in Ireland in the first half of the 19th century. See PI-35 for further details.

This coin, unlike the last, has no additional stamps applied to it but the name counterstamp is identical. The crown may be slightly different but it's difficult to be certain.

“(DEFACEMENT) (HATCHET)” (PI-36)---(UKN English Halfpenny / George 3rd) Adam Biagi / Monterey, California, USA. (Mr. 18, 2020) (\$6).

Image of a hatchet or axe struck heavily across the King's portrait. The coin is heavily worn, but otherwise clean and attractive. A rather blunt political statement.

“(BROAD ARROW)” (PI-37)---(UKN English Penny / George 3rd) Nick Cook / Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland. (Ju. 16, 2020) (\$3).

Bought by seller at Baldwin's Spring Argentum Auction / Fb. 8, 2003)Lot #166). The lot contained 19 prisoner made stamps / engravings. Baldwin's researchers opined that these two pieces, this and the next one, may have been used as prison currency.

“(BROAD ARROW)” (PI-38)---(UKN English Penny / George 3rd) Nick Cook / Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland. (Ju. 16, 2020) (\$3).

Same description as last.

“(DEFACED) X (ON NECK)” (PI-39)---(UKN George III English Halfpenny) Nick Cook / Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland. (Ju. 16, 2020) (\$3).

This was another coin from Lot #166 of the Baldwin's auction referenced above.

“(DEFACED) (DIAMOND PUNCH)” (PI-40)---(1797 English 2p) Donald Hodgson / Camberley, Surrey, UK. (Jl. 20, 2020) (\$27)

The defacements are applied neatly with a small diamond shaped punch and obliterate the symbolic representations of Britain. Britannia's trident and face and the King's eye and name are all flattened. There's also a shallow X scratched in the field of the coin on the reverse.

The seller told me that his mother, an eclectic collector, found this at a flea market in the late 1960's and thought it interesting. It's been in the family ever since.

“(DEFACED VICTORIA)” (PI-41)---(English Farthing / 1875) Chase Goggans / Brookhaven, Georgia, USA. (Jl. 23, 2020) (\$7).

Portrait defaced with a star-shaped punch on face and an ax head (?) at throat. A rare political statement on a very small coin. Defacements on any Victoria coinage is quite unusual.

“IRISH / I” (PI-42)---(Woods Hibernia Farthing / 1723) Lee Burgess / Bedale, N. Yorkshire, UK. (Nv. 2, 2020) (\$1+).

The coins stamped IRISH are hard to classify and translate. At this date I've seen four examples, including this one. I have another in my collection (N-84) struck on a 1922 English Half Crown. Two others documented in my census are applied to an 1877 English Penny and a 1922 English Florin respectively. All are struck across the portrait which suggests a Nationalist expression. The range of dates is extraordinary, but all illustrate a universal message that is both intriguing and mysterious.

Woods Hibernia coinage dated 1722 / 1724 was struck for use in Ireland to alleviate a shortage of small currency. Later, after the issues were semi-demonetized in 1737 the remaining coins were shipped to the American colonies for use there.

While this stamp appears very old, it doesn't likely date back to the 1720's. The coin is dark and slightly pitted but is still appealing. It's holed for suspension, but the piercing is minimally distressed so apparently little used.

The coin was discovered by the seller among a large lot of coins he bought in 2019 from an ex-policeman friend from Richmond, N. Yorkshire. The “I” struck on the reverse is either random or a purposeful defacement.

“(AMPERSANDS) // O” (PI-43)---(English Penny / 1860) Sarah Samhan / Whitechurch, Cardif, Wales (Jn. 31, 2021) (\$17)

It's thought that ampersands (&) struck on coins indicate the union of England & Ireland. This is a Loyalist symbol celebrating that union.

There are four struck on the obverse of the coin with an O applied on the reverse. The meaning of the O is unclear. The seller found this among a lot of coins she bought in 2015.

“(JACOBITE SCALES)” (PI-44)---(English Crown / 1696) Dr. John Corney / Portsmouth, Hampshire, UK. (Fb. 2, 2021) (\$125).

This symbol is difficult to decipher but is likely a show of support for the Jacobite Assassination Plot of 1696. The so called Jacobites were supporters of deposed Catholic King James II who lost his crown to Protestant King William III in 1688. The goal of the plot was to kill William and reinstall James on the Throne.

The seller calls the symbol a balance or scale countermark. The center bar connects the shield of Ireland on the left with the shield of Scotland on the right and

runs horizontally through the center shield. The shield is known as the Nassau Horse and is the family symbol of William's House of Orange-Nassau.

The “pivot” point looks to be a defacement of that shield. This, and the fact that the coin is a 1696 William III crown, indicates to me that it's either a show of support for the plot or simply a dismissal of William's legitimacy.

Along with the coin is a collector's card from a previous owner. It indicates that it was purchased from an Edinburgh, Scotland collector named Lee Brown in September, 1937 for 3 shillings. A very interesting point of provenance.

“DUD” (PI-45)---*(English Penny / 1911) Paul Manktelow / Kirkbridge, Devon, UK. (Fb.10, 2021) (\$2).*

Meaning likely similar to “NO GOOD” coin (PI-9). A Unionist description of King George V's failure to promote a Home Rule bill granting favor to them.

The two D's in the slogan are double struck.

“DERRY/ 1912 (SERPENT)” (PI-46)---*(English Farthing / 1899) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Down, N. Ireland (Jl. 29, 2021) (\$57)*

Many consider 1912 the start of the Irish revolution and Derry was certainly a large part of it. The year saw the introduction of the third Home Rule bill in Parliament, the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant pledging Unionist resistance to such a plan, and the forming of both the IRA and UVF.

The purpose of this charm or medallion is unclear but is certainly connected somehow to these historic events. It's odd that some effort was made to file off the obverse of this farthing and to scallop the edges, but the actual engraving is quite amateurish. The meaning of the coiled serpent or snake is also uncertain. The lack of significant distress to the piercing suggests that it was displayed little. It also appears that it was gilded though most of gilt is now missing.

The seller discovered the piece in a large lot of coins bought from the Stroud Auction Rooms in Gloucestershire in late 2020.

“WING (DEFACED)” (PI-47)---*(English 2-Pence / 1797) John Morgan / Matlock Derbyshire, UK. (Ag. 2, 2021) (\$5).*

A seriously defaced cartwheel both obverse and reverse and showing a small counterstamp in the reverse field near Britannia's knee. The counterstamp “Wing” is very small and suggests a cutler or razor maker's mark.

The piece was discovered among a tin of coins bought by the seller in early 2021.

“CO ARMAGH” (PI-48)---*(English Crown (Victoria Young Head) / UKN (1839-1847) John Lewis / Ashbourne, Derbyshire, UK. (Sp. 10, 2022) (\$85).*

While the purpose of this stamp is unclear, County Armagh has always been predominately Catholic even in the Troubles era. South Armagh in particular was the

breeding ground for the IRA's South Armagh Brigade the most loyal and effective of any paramilitary group. As the stamp is applied over the Queen's portrait it's likely a Nationalist political message, probably stamped shortly before or during the Irish War of Independence.

The coin is heavily circulated but the stamp shows little wear. The date is worn away but by design would have to date 1839-1847.

“CO ARMAGH” (PI-48a)---*(English Cartwheel Penny / UKN) Ken UKN / Ormskirk, Lancashire, UK. (Sp. 1, 2023) (\$10)*

Same prepared punch used as on PI-48. Interesting that the host coin is much older than the first example and is more heavily worn. Both though are easily readable.

“1916 // IRA” (PI-49)---*(English Penny / 1907) Mark Henderson / Newtownards, Co. Antrim, N, Ireland. (Sp. 9, 2021) (\$4).*

Early expression of Nationalist support for the 1916 Easter Rising. This example has smooth chocolate-brown surfaces.

Seller recovered coin from a bag of miscellaneous items bought at auction.

“(HARP) // (GRAFFITI)” (PI-50)---*(English Shilling / 1872) Tim Jacobs / Gahanna, Ohio, USA. (Sp. 13, 2021) (\$7).*

The harp has been crudely engraved in the center of the reverse directly below the crown. It pledges loyalty to the UK reminiscent of the symbolism on the old Hibernian coinage.

The graffiti on the obverse is crude and unclear as to purpose. It looks as though the engraver made an attempt to “dress up” the Queen. Maybe a jacket, hat glasses, spiky hair, mustache, etc.? Really just speculating here. Nevertheless, one of the more interesting coins in the Pre Irish Independence collection.

The seller, also a collector, bought the coin from a friend. He recognized the political nature of the alternations but knew nothing else about it.

“(DESTROYED CROWN)” (PI-51)---*(Hibernia ½ Penny / 1766) Daniel Pinheiro / Albufeira, Portugal. (Jn. 20, 2022) (\$10).*

The crown above the harp is obliterated by a punch vaguely resembling a snowflake. A deep trough-shaped mark has destroyed much of the rim at 7 o'clock. Political abuse at its worst.

“(CROWN) / UNITY” (PI-52)---*(English ½ Penny / 1773) John Newman / Worthing, West Sussex, UK. (Fb. 26, 2022) (\$20).*

This issue is likely a reference to the 1801 Acts of Union that united the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

A similar act in 1707, also known as the Acts of Union, had already united England and Scotland into the Kingdom of Great Britain. This then would be a call for unity among the three nations.

Though the host, dated 1773, predates the union it could easily have been stamped during that period. The coin, though attractive, has circulated heavily while the counterstamps not so much. A thirty year gap between the striking of the coin and the application of the stamps isn't unreasonable.

Bought from a coin dealer in Worthing, West Sussex, UK. I have no provenance to share.

“(CROWN) / UNITY” (PI-53)---*(English ½ Penny / UKN) Anthony Jones / Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, UK. (Ag. 14, 2022) (\$19).*

This is an exact match to PI-52 except it's heavily corroded. The date is unreadable as is almost any other detail on the coin but the counterstamps are visible. They appear to be double struck most noticeably on the T of UNITY.

The coin was recovered by a medal detectorist in West Sussex earlier this year and given to the seller as he knew of his interest in counterstamped coins. Interestingly, PI-52 was sold to me by a coin dealer, also in West Sussex, so there's a possible connection there.

“(LEOPARD) / CORKE / (PALM BRANCHES)” (PI-54)---*(Variety 1 overstruck on 1677 William Ballard penny token) Michelle Lisak / Zelienople, Pennsylvania, USA. (Ar, 22, 2022) (\$300).*

Originally thought to date back to the English Civil War era (1642-1651) of King Charles I and the siege of Cork, Ireland, research efforts later placed these pieces in the period of the Williamite War of 1688-1690. They are now considered siege tokens employed during the attack on Cork in September, 1690. It was discovered that some examples, perhaps all of them, were over-struck on William Ballard merchant tokens of 1677. Ballard was a Cork merchant / tradesman (possibly a tinsmith) and, interestingly, the mayor of Cork City in 1690. Some of the examples exhibit portions of the under-type while others don't. This example doesn't.

The coin was purchased from a collector in western Pennsylvania. She recounted to me that it was included in a huge collection of pre-1900's British and Irish coins acquired from an old English gentleman in 2016 /2017. The accumulation had been in his family for generations but he decided to sell as he had no family to pass it on to.

The token is brass and 22mm with a significant planchet split at 4 o'clock and a small hairline crack at 11 o'clock above the counterstamp. Nearly all examples I've seen exhibit similar damage. The counterstamp which appears to be a crest or coat-of-arms hasn't been identified.

There are two varieties of the issue, this being a Variety 1. For a discussion of the two known varieties see my remarks in #28 in the Notes section of this report.

“(LEOPARD) / CORKE / (PALM BRANCHES)” (PI-54a)---(Variety 2 overstruck on 1677 William Ballard penny token) Michelle Lisak / Zeleinople, PA., USA. (Ot. 6, 2022) (\$275)

Same as PI-54 but a Variety 2 counterstamp. The planchet is cracked at 4:00 and 7:00 o'clock and both protrude slightly in to the stamp itself. Please see #28 in the Notes section of this report for a further explanation.

“(CORKE)” (PI-54b)---(21mm copper coin or token) Ronald Denis / Cibolo, Texas, USA. (Ny. 14, 2022) (\$3).

CORKE (raised letters in a rectangular depression) is counterstamped across the center of a badly corroded 21mm copper coin or token. There is a bit of undertype showing in the rough form of a misshapen X but nothing else. Thus the host is unidentifiable.

Apparently, it's some variation of 17th century Irish siege or emergency money but my research has turned up nothing in that regard. My feeling is it dates to the 1688-1690 period during which Cork City, Ireland was besieged. Research continues.

This example was in a lot of coins won by the seller at a Heritage auction.

“(LEOPARD) / CORKE / (PALM BRANCHES)” (PI-54c)---(Variety 2 overstruck on 1677 William Ballard penny token) Michelle Lisak / Zeleinople, Pennsylvania, USA. (Dc. 22, 2022) (\$299).

This example is the same Variety 2 type as PI-54a. All three specimens in my collection of both types can be attributed to a large group of pre-1900 British and Irish coins acquired from a western Pennsylvania collector by the seller in 2016 /2017.

“(LEOPARD) / CORKE / (PALM BRANCHES)” (PI-54d)---(Variety 1 overstruck on 1677 William Ballard penny token) Greg Krill / St. Helena, California, USA. (Ag. 5, 2025) (\$450)

This example has been professionally graded by NGC (#3705287-002 / VF-20) and holdered. The previous history for this example is unknown but may have been from the Lisak holdings.

“(INITIALS / FLEUR DE LIS)” (PI-55)---(English Halfpenny / (1695-1701-William 3rd) Mark Paros / Edgware, Middlesex, UK. (My. 7, 2022) (\$6).

This stamp is difficult to interpret due to extreme degradation of the host coin, a 1695-1701 type William 3rd halfpenny. It appears to read “I.N / (Fleur de lis)” with all devices raised in a badge-like shaped depression. The actual badge itself remains unidentified.

I believe the stamp struck over William's portrait is meant as a defacement and

thus a show of support for the Catholic King James II. The Fleur de lis is of special interest as it suggests a French connection. James had significant support in France and it was his place of refuge after he fled Ireland in December, 1688 at the culmination of the so-called Glorious Revolution. Not only that, but he had a familial connection to the French King Louis 14th. They were cousins. Though the actual purpose of the counterstamp is unclear its intent seems politically motivated.

The coin was recovered by a man in London earlier this year. He and the seller are both members of a group of treasure hunters known as the Thames Mudlarks who search the foreshore of the Thames River for historic artifacts. This was recovered on the north shore between Blackfriars Bridge and London Bridge.

“X (DEFACED) (PI-56)---**(English Twopence / 1797) Martin Allen / Hillingdon, West London, UK, (Ju. 5, 2022) (\$4)**

Heavily defaced portrait of the King to make an obvious political statement. The coin is clean and undamaged which is unusual for these very large heavy coins.

This example was in the seller's family for several generations. Both his father and grandfather were serious collectors and he well remembers his father using the coin as a paperweight in his office.

“POOR” (PI-57)---**English Penny / 1873) Robert Phillips / Westcliff-On-Sea, Essex, UK. (Ju. 24, 2022) (\$5).**

During her 64 year reign Queen Victoria visited Ireland only four times and just once while the Great Hunger raged. That visit didn't occur until August, 1849 and only to the eastern part of the country where the famine was beginning to ease. Despite the trip she apparently did nothing to help alleviate the suffering. In later years she would be dubbed the Famine Queen by Irish revolutionaries such as Maud Gonne and James Connolly.

This piece is likely a reference to Queen Victoria's general lack of regard for the Irish people exhibited both during the famine and throughout her reign. Historian Christine Kinealy, founder of Ireland's Great Hunger Institute at Quinnipiac University, commented that “There is no evidence that she had any real compassion for the Irish people in any way.”

The coin itself and the stamp are heavily worn which suggests that it was applied when the coin was new or nearly so. It exhibits smooth undamaged light brown surfaces with no detracting marks.

“(THROAT SLASHED)” (PI-58)---**(English ½ Penny / 1721) Barry Clack / Ross-On-Wee, Herefordshire, UK. (Ag. 29, 2022) (\$18).**

The meaning is unambiguous. The coin appears to have had a coin cleaner / conditioner applied as evidenced by the unnatural sheen on its surfaces

“1825 // (DAMAGED)” (PI-59)---**(English Penny / 1797) Timothy Medhurst /**

Danbury, Essex, UK. (Sp. 12, 2022) (\$4).

In 1823 the Unlawful Oaths Act was passed in an attempt to prevent the murder, atrocities against, and intimidation of Catholics by the Loyalist Orange Order and the Ribbonmen. Its provisions forbade anyone from taking an illegal oath swearing allegiance to any outlawed society. It was an obvious attempt to destroy these two organizations but it proved to be a failure. It also hindered efforts to promote Catholic emancipation.

In 1825 the Unlawful Associations Act was passed in an effort to reinforce the previous act of 1823. This effectively outlawed the Orange Order and the Dublin based Grand Lodge of Ireland. Though the latter dissolved itself the Orange Order survived and is still a force in Unionism today.

The combination of the date 1825 and the heavy defacement of the King strongly suggests a Loyalist statement. The white color showing is either environmental damage or coloring added by the maker to highlight the message.

***“1690” (PI-60)---**(English Penny / 1919) Brett Schochenmaier / Red Deer, AB, Canada (Sp. 6, 2022). (\$8)*

These 1690 stamps are common but not often seen on coins this old.

***“1690” (PI-60a)---**(English Penny / 1921) Brett Schochenmaier / Red Deer, AB, Canada (Ag. 12, 2023) (\$6).*

Discovered in the same lot of coins as PI-60 bought by the seller. This example has significant abrasion marks in the reverse fields.

***“(OVERSTRIKE)” (PI-61)---**(Limerick Siege Halfpenny (Overstruck on Irish Gunmoney Shilling / 1691) Andrew De Felice / Hingham, Massachusetts, USA. (Ot. 22, 2022) (\$250).*

By the end of 1690 it was clear that the devalued gunmoneymoney coinage issued by the Jacobites to finance the Williamite War of 1689-1691 was inadequate to support the war effort. Thus a new base metal coinage was introduced in April, 1691 and was struck largely over the old gunmoney planchets. They became known as Limerick Hibernias or Limerick Siege Money\.

Limerick in western Ireland was the victim of two efforts by Williamite forces to dislodge the Jacobite army occupying the city. The first, an unsuccessful attempt in August-September, 1690 was followed by a second between August-October, 1691. The second attempt had the desired effect and forced the abandonment of the city by the army of the deposed King James II.

The gunmoneymoney undertype can be seen at times on the more lightly overstruck of the Limerick examples. Significant undertype shows clearly on this coin, particularly on the obverse. While not a counterstamp by the accepted definition, an overstrike such as this employs the same techniques and achieves equal results so for all intents and purposes is one.

The seller acquired the coin from a metal detectorist who recovered it in Yorkshire in the North of England several years ago. Though dark and showing some environmental damage it still exhibits good detail and is very recognizable as to type. Because of its history, this is one of the more interesting coins in my collection.

“(OVERSTRIKE) (PI-61a)---*(Limerick Siege Halfpenny (Overstruck on Irish Gunmoney Shilling / 1691) Xavier Sanahuja / Reus, Barcelona, Spain (Ar. 5, 2023) (\$75).*

History of this siege piece is the same as PI-61. Though not exhibiting as much undertype, the surfaces are lighter and less corroded. As in all examples, the N in HIBERNIA is struck retrograde.

“(CLADDAGH)” (PI-62)---*(English Halfpenny / 1787) Matt R (?) / Basking Ridge, New Jersey, USA. (Nv. 14, 2022) (\$29).*

The claddagh is a centuries old Irish symbol comprised of a heart clasped by two hands with a crown above. The symbols stand for love, loyalty, and friendship. It's design is credited to goldsmith Richard Joyce c1690 / 1700 from the fishing village of Claddagh, Co. Galway. The symbol stamped on this 1787 English halfpenny is an obvious statement of loyalty to the British Crown. Some renditions are absent the crown and are known as Fenian Claddaghs but they didn't appear until years later. Those claddaghs indicate a desire to be free of English rule.

There are actually three separate stamps on the coin but two are over struck and nearly indistinguishable. Apparently, the third was added for that reason and is quite clear. There's a small planchet split at 5 o'clock due to the multiple heavy strikes.

“(CROWN) / CROWN / KING / CROWN // QUEEN” (PI-63)---*(English Cartwheel Penny / 1797) Mike Veissid / Shrewsbury, Shropshire, UK. (Fb. 23, 2023) (\$10).*

This cluster of text and image is difficult to decipher but it's obviously a show of support for the Crown. It's interesting that the word Queen has been stamped over the image of Britannia making her the defacto consort to the King.

The large counterstamped crown is partially obscured by the word Crown but is clearly visible under magnification.

An obvious message that proclaims loyalty to King and country but is it related to the Irish question? Not sure, but likely, yes.

“(IRISH / REPUBLIC)” (PI-64)---*(English Penny / 1860) Malcolm Periera / Norwich, Norfolk, UK. (My. 3, 2023) (\$16)*

Center-punched slogans such as this one are rarely encountered, especially on older coins. Modern examples would be the two NF stamps in the Belfast Collection. This one is clumsily applied over the portrait of the Queen on a heavily worn 1860 penny. However, the coin is quite attractive with smooth undamaged medium brown

surfaces.

The seller and I agreed that it was likely stamped during the time of the Home Rule debates of the late 1800s as a show of support for Irish independence. The first two bills were introduced in Parliament in 1886 and 1893.

He recovered this specimen from a large lot of coins he bought for his coin and medal shop in Norwich (Project Trading, Ltd.)”

“(COFFIN) / PADDY / (SHAMROCK ?)” (PI-65)---*(Hibernia Half Penny / 1769) John Maloney / Wootton-Under-Edge, Gloucestershire, UK. (My. 8, 2023) (\$27)*

The coin is very dark and the engraving is crude and shallow. The reverse has good detail though corroded by some type of environmental issue but the obverse appears to have been smoothed off as it shows no damage or details of the host coin. While the word Paddy is difficult to see in photographs it's clearly visible under magnification.

Though a nickname for Patrick (Padraig), the term has often been used to describe an Irish person in a derogatory manner. The coffin, shamrock, and slur may be a pictorial representation of “burying the Irish.” Both the seller and I discussed its meaning and concluded that to be the likely message.

“RBA / 1602 / PRESTON” (PI-66)---*(English Penny / 188(?) Mark Henderson / Belfast, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. (Ju. 15, 2023) (\$2).*

This is an interesting coin but difficult to decipher. Apparently, the slogans reference two separate historical events, one in regard to Irish and the other to Scottish wars for independence. The meaning of RBA is unknown to me.

The year 1602 saw the final battles of the 9 Years War involving an alliance of Gaelic forces warring against the occupying English army. While the conflict officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Mellifont in March, 1603, the alliance essentially dissolved after two staggering losses in 1602 at the siege of Kinsdale in January and another at Donboy in June. This is perhaps a remembrance of these events that marked the end of Gaelic Ireland and led to the Plantation of Ulster.

Meanwhile, there were two significant battles fought in or near the English city of Preston that had a direct effect on the outcome of the Scottish rebellions against English rule in 1648 and again in 1715. Both ended in defeat for Scottish forces. The word Preston could be a reference to either one or both of the battles.

My interpretation is only speculation but is based on an intense research effort conducted over a significant period of time. The coin, an 188(?) English Penny, is heavily worn so wasn't likely stamped until the early 1900s or slightly after. The seller acquired the specimen from a source in Barnstable, North Bergen shortly before selling it to me.

“KILKENNY / REBEL MONEY” (Federated Catholic Coinage of 1642 -1643) (PI-

67)---(Copper Halfpenny / 25mm undated) Ian Wright (Status International) / Forest Lodge, NSW, Australia (Ot. 24, 2023) (\$229).

In 1642 the English Civil War, commonly known as The Great Rebellion, broke out in Ireland. This conflict with England revolved around not only sectarian differences, but control of lands and the governing of them. In an effort to unify all Catholics, the Catholic clergy formed a general assembly which met in Kilkenny in October, 1642. It would task itself to govern in areas of their influence, mostly Ulster and Leinster. The resulting governing body was known as the Supreme Council and in addition to raising an army and organizing itself they authorized the issuance of coinage. Today, that coinage is known as Kilkenny money or rebel money.

Coins were struck, likely in Kilkenny, in denominations ranging from Crowns through farthings. Most are crudely struck on rough copper planchets, with the exception of crowns and half crowns which were struck on silver. All are rare, especially the larger denominations. To date, no examples of shillings or six pence are known to have survived.

This halfpenny example is struck on a roughly circular badly corroded planchet. Most examples of rebel money exhibit the same crude appearance as this one. It was recovered from a small estate offering by the Australian auction house of I.S. Wright. It's about 25mm and attributed by Wright as S-6555. The attribution is questionable in my estimation as it's difficult to find other examples to compare it to. It's possible it may be a previously undocumented variety.

“WAR” (PI-68)---(English ½ Penny / 1799) Tony Doyle / London, UK. (Ju. 10, 2013) (\$4)

I've had these WAR stamps, PI-69, 69, 70, 71, listed in the uncertain category for a long time as the message is unclear. After adding a fourth example recently I've decided to list them with my regular collection.

There's a distinct possibility that the word is just that; a reference to the centuries old “Irish Question”. I don't believe they're someones initials or an acronym representing an organization or a political endeavor, but a reference to the actual war between Nationalist and Loyalist factions to determine the future of Ireland.

All are now classified as Nationalist issues and labeled as Pre-Irish Independence coins, though some are clearly not from that era. In addition to these four in my collection, I've seen two additional examples both on English coins.

The meaning of the LH initials on the 1914 English Penny is unknown to me.

“WAR” (PI-69)---(English Penny / 1929) Betty Rescola / Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA. (Ny. 11, 2011) (\$10)

Same explanation as PI-68. The W is double struck.

“WAR” (PI-70)---(English 3p / 1942) Damian Williams / Wimborne, Lytham-St. Annes, Lancashire, UK. (Ot. 29, 2023) (\$7).

Coin was recovered by metal detectorist on St. Annes Beach, Lytham. Apparently, it wasn't there for any period of time as only very slight environmental damage is present.

“LH / WAR” (PI-71)---(English Penny / 1914) Unknown / Poole, Dorset, UK. (Nv. 15, 2019) (Gift).

The graciously gifted to me by a man on an online coin forum that I frequent (World of Coins). Unfortunately, I don't know his name.

The meaning of LH is unknown to me.

“WILLIAM / EWART / GLADSTONE / DIED 1898 / AGED 89” (PI-72)---(French 10 Centimes / 1854) Lisa Luther / Wimborne, Dorset, UK. (Nv. 24, 2023) (\$30).

William Gladstone was one of the most powerful and influential British politicians of the 19th century. As such he strongly influenced the tortured path towards Irish reform and their quest for Home Rule. Though not realized during his lifetime, his pioneering stance on Irish self-determination would eventually lead to the passage of a Home Rule bill nearly a quarter century after his death. This engraved coin is perhaps a tribute to this ultimate accomplishment.

The legends are neatly engraved on the reverse of a smoothed holed 1854 French 10 Centimes coin. The piercing is little abused suggesting it wasn't worn for any substantial period of time.

The seller acquired the coin in 2008 as part of her grandfather's vast 4,000 piece collection of coins, medals, and other numismatic artifacts.

“O.U.R.A. / LIAR” (PI-73)---(English Farthing / 1862) CFC / Herne Bay, Kent, UK. (Nv. 9, 2023) (\$6).

Oh You Are a Liar (O.U.R.A Liar) counterstamped on the planed down obverse of an 1862 English Farthing. As with many of these older issues, the message is unclear. Stamped over the portrait (Victoria) side of the coin though it might indicate a Nationalist grievance against the Queen.

Though of a speculative nature it's an interesting piece nevertheless that needs further research.

“(CLOVER LEAF)” (PI-74)---(Hibernia Penny / 1822 / 1823?) Bob Miller/ Monroe Twp., New Jersey, USA. (Nv. 25, 2023) (\$14).

Four small clover leafs are stamped over the portrait on a holed Hibernia Penny. The harp is still present on the reverse but only faint traces of the legends remain. I believe it may be dated 1822 or 1823 but I can't be certain. The coin was cleaned long ago but has partially retoned.

“(CLOVER LEAF)” (PI-75)---(English 6p / 1891) CFC / Herne Bay, Kent, UK. (Dc. 8, 2023) (\$2)

The small silver coin has seven very small shamrocks stamped over the portrait and fields on the obverse and a single one impressed over the crown on the reverse. A not so subtle reminder that the maker is Irish.

“(GLOURIOUS REVOLUTION / 1788)” (PI-76)---(27mm scalloped brass halfpenny token / 1788) John Newman Coins / Worthing, West Sussex, UK. (Jn. 11, 2024) (\$19)

The token celebrates the jubilee of the 1688-1690 Glorious Revolution that culminated in the ascendancy of Protestant rule to the English throne. Though not a counterstamped or engraved piece, the importance of it begs inclusion in this listing.

The piece measures 27mm and is struck on a thin brass planchet with scalloped edges. Smooth coffee brown surfaces show only moderate wear. Overall a handsome specimen of this scarce issue. Listed in Dalton & Hamer reference as D&H-948

“(CHARLES 1st FARTHING (PI-77))---Richmond Patent / 1625-1634) Andrew Howitt / Bingham, Nottinghamshire, UK. (Mr. 18, 2024) (\$49).

This small 17mm copper farthing was issued during a period of great turbulence in Irish history. Though not directly tied to any emergency or siege event, it seems a good fit in this collection.

There are a number of varieties associated with these coins and include the Richmond, Maltravers, and Rose emissions. All were struck with a privy mark to help combat counterfeiting. There are dozens of different marks so far identified.

This is a much better example than PI-78 and has identifiable devices. The privy mark is a dagger and makes this hook-fronted harp variety scarcer than others with a similar dagger mark. The coin is identified in the Everson reference as #76 and in Peck as #157.

“(CHARLES 1st FARTHING (PI-78))---(Richmond Patent / 1625-1634) Kenny Sammut / Chads Ford, Pennsylvania, USA (Mr. 2, 2024) (\$15)

Same as PI-77 but this specimen is badly corroded and unidentifiable as to type. The privy mark is also unreadable.

This specimen appears to have been dug but the seller didn't know if this were the case. It was discovered in a large collection bought from a collector in New Jersey.

“(1790 // 4)” (PI-79)---(28mm copper planchet / Georgian English ½ Penny?) Anthony Jones / Hemel-Hempstead, UK. (Ag. 1, 2024) (\$3).

The exact meaning of the date is unclear but may be a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne fought in 1690. The meaning of the number 4 stamped on the reverse is unknown to me.

“(TERRORISM)” (PI-80)--(English Farthing / 1754) Pat Morehead / Worthing, West Sussex, UK. (Jn. 11, 2025) (\$33).

The word Terrorism is neatly engraved vertically across the portrait of King George II. It's an obvious protest and defacement but to what end?

In all likelihood it references the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland and the subsequent “cleansing” of the Scottish culture. It was protracted, brutal, and prosecuted by King George II and was perhaps a prelude to the terror of the French Revolution nearly a half century later. There may also be an Irish connection here that's not so apparent.

The coin is evenly worn but has an unfortunate patch of heavy verdigris and light corrosion obscuring a portion of the legend.

(HAMILTON'S COMMEMORATIVES) (2 Coins)

David Hamilton was a member of KAI and later a UVF volunteer during the 1970s and 1980s. In total he served 12 years in prison (Long Kesh, Crumlin Rd.) for various offenses committed during the Troubles.

Just before his release from prison in 1983, he became a Christian and devoted his life to peaceful pursuits. He did drug counseling in various programs, was a traveling evangelist and became an ordained minister with his own congregation in Manchester, England.

Before and while in prison he would counterstamp many coins with slogans and initials, mostly favoring the Loyalist cause but at times for Nationalist friends he had met while imprisoned. These are the coins I call Hamilton's Commemoratives. Though I've seen images of at least 20 coins, I only have two in my collection. He gifted these to me in February, 2019. To date I haven't been able to acquire any more.

Hamilton wrote an autobiography about his life in 1997 titled “A Cause Worth Living For / My Journey Out of Terrorism.” I have a autographed copy in my Troubles artifacts collection.

“UVF” (HM-1)---(Eire 10p / 1969) *I list a second UVF coin in this report that I received from him earlier. This example isn't one that he struck, so I've chosen to list it separately.*

“IRB” (HM-2)---(English Penny / 1854) *“Irish Republican Brotherhood” See Glossary for definition.*

(UNCERTAIN MEANING)

The meaning of the slogans or other marks stamped or tooled on these coins are unclear. Most are probably related to the Irish question, but some may simply be of an anti-monarchist nature or even something unrelated.

“(HAMMER & SICKLE) / V”---(English Penny / 1938) Jessica Gudgeon / Toot Hill, Essex, UK. (Mr. 17, 2017) (\$6).

This could possibly be an issue of the Communist Party of Ireland. They were extreme Nationalists, thus the N? Designation. Normally a “V” on a political issue would be an abbreviation for Vanguard, the Loyalist political party. Since the counterstamps were likely applied around the time of WWII, this wouldn't be the case, as Vanguard wasn't yet formed. In this instance the “V” probably means “victory.” But victory for what or over whom?

“ML”---(Eireann 3d / 1928) Andrew Howitt / Bingham, Nottingham, UK. (My. 4, 2015) (\$6).

Since non-political counterstamps are rare on modern Irish coins, this is probably of a political nature, though it's meaning eludes me. Several of my contacts in Ireland were baffled as well

“OXO”---(English Half Penny / 1931) Zad Dakhil / Southal, London, UK. (Jl. 19, 2016) (\$14).

The word oxo is Irish slang for “done.” Perhaps it's a reference to the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922? The placement of the letters to deface suggest it's a political statement of sorts. The host coin shows light verdigris on both sides.

“X//X”---(Irish Penny / 1805) Fredrick Smith / Pahrump, New Mexico, USA. (Ot. 20, 2016) (\$6).

Light X's scratched over the King's bust and the harp.

“OTS”---(English 2-Shillings / 1947) Lilly Dolniremo / Inverness, Scotland. (Ot. 21, 2016) (\$2).

Because of the placement, it seems possible that these initials are a political statement. I'm not aware of what OTS might stand for, however. My Belfast sources couldn't translate it either.

“IRELAND / 1918”---(English Half Penny / 1900) John Yencic / Overland Park, Kansas, USA (Fb. 28, 2019) (\$15)

Many political events played out in Ireland in 1918 so it's difficult to assign a meaning to this coin. The coin and counterstamps are heavily worn with several unidentifiable stamps or marks showing in the coin's field in front of the portrait. This may not be political, but most coins of the period were. Inquiries on several coin forums online yielded no results. The seller was also unaware of its meaning.

(POLITICAL BANKNOTES) (14 Notes)

Apparently, few examples of political stamped currency have survived. With the

exception of two with handwritten slogans, ones that may not be authentic, and a small number related to Scottish independence, these are the only examples that I've seen. These fourteen examples were acquired from trusted sources and are all in my collection.

---"IRA / 1916"---*Rubber-stamped in black over portrait of Queen Elizabeth,*

-English 1-Pound note / S / N DU81 775051 / Note is in good condition but has small stain On bottom corner, front. From Belfast collector V. L., February, 2010 (\$12).

---"FIGHT BACK / JOIN THE RA / MARTY TL 7(2?)" ---*Rubber-stamped in blue ink on front of note.*

-English 1-Pound note / S/N Z84D 814811 / "Fight" spelled incorrectly or abbreviated. "RA" is short for IRA. "Marty" was likely the stamper. "TL" stands for Turf Lodge (West Belfast). "7(2?)" may be the year the note was stamped. The note was torn and repaired with tape which has since turned yellow. From Belfast collector V. L. who supplied the translations. September, 2014 (Gift).

---"IRA / REMEMBER / 1916"---*Rubber-stamped in black ink over portrait of Queen.*

-English 1-Pound note / S/N BT08 169567 / This example shows typical wear and creasing for a circulated note. There are several numbers...29, 30, etc. penciled on the front and back, but are probably unrelated to the political message. From Nathan Clark, Thatcham, Berkshire, UK., July 28, 2017 (\$8) who acquired it at an antiques fair in February, 2017.

---"NO POPE / IN ULSTER"---*Embossed or die-struck with individual letter punches in left corner of the note.*

-Irish 1-Punt note / S/N DGK 863868 / Dated 12.04.89 / Difficult to read because there's been no color added to highlight the slogan, with the exception of some darkness around the word "Ulster." My source in Co. Antrim, N. Ireland told me this example was discovered in an old wallet with several other bills obtained from a lot at an estate sale.

---"ENGLAND OUT OF IRELAND"---*Rubber-stamped in black ink across portrait of George Washington.*

-U.S. 1-Dollar note / Series 1988A / S/N B20364755N / Rare show of Nationalist support on American currency. In many years of searching I've never seen another example. From American collector Lonnie Monaco, Pennsauken, New Jersey

October. 2014. Acquired by Monaco in a large collection of coins and currency bought from a collector in South Jersey.

---"TROOPS OUT / OF IRELAND / NOW"---Rubber-stamped in blue twice across portrait of the Queen. The first stamp is right-side up, but the second is upside down. The legends are weak but readable.

-Australian 1-Dollar note / Printed 1966-1974 / S/N DCY 377082 / First Australian stamped note I've seen. From Robert Kovacevic, Kingsville, Victoria, Australia. April 5, 2021 (\$16) No provenance or history known to seller.

---"HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND"---Circular rubber stamp in black ink applied to the upper right corner on the reverse of an English 1-Pound banknote. The stamp was a stock item originally sold by Glasgow publishers Scottish Secretariat. The condition of the host is poor and exhibits holes, tears, discoloring, and, unfortunately, is torn in two.

-English 1-Pound note / S/N C29X848155 / Chief Cashier Jasper Hollom (1962-1966). This note was issued until 1984 and withdrawn in 1988 in favor of the 1-Pound coin. First example I've seen specifically aimed at the Scottish independence movement. The seller found the banknote among belongings of his late father who was born in Scotland. The family often vacationed there so it was likely acquired during one of their visits. From James Carey, Rugby, Warwickshire, UK. (August 8, 2021) (\$5).

---"SCOTTISH SELF GOVERNMENT IS OVERDUE"---Circular rubber stamp in red ink struck in upper right corner on the reverse of a Bank of Scotland 1-Pound banknote. The note's condition is very good but has three minor folds and a distracting brown spot (adhesive?) on the reverse within the ship's sails.

-Bank of Scotland 1-Pound note / S/N A/A 3312772 / Governor Steven Bilsland / Treasurer William Watson / Dated 1 December, 1959. This series was issued from 1955 until 1967 and withdrawn in 1968. I've seen only one other example of this particular stamp, that on the reverse of a Great Britain Bank of England 10-Shillings note. It was offered in a Heritage Auctions lot in August, 2014.

The seller acquired this example at a shop in Lincolnshire about ten years ago. From Paul Lianoa, Boston, Lincolnshire, UK. (January 19, 2023) (\$14).

---SPECIAL NOTE---The following six Scottish protest notes were acquired from the same source. The buyer discovered them at a car boot at the Edinburgh Corn Exchange on New Market Rd. in May, 2024. Though I'm not familiar with the

original source, I have had dealings with the seller in a number of other transactions over a long period of time. I believe these examples are genuine as I trust her judgment.

It seems likely that this series was issued by the same person or group, possibly the SNP. Purchased from Janet Brechin / Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland (Ag. 17, 2024) (\$3 apiece).

---"SNP / SCOTLAND / (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS)"---(Image # SNP 1A / 1B)
Stamps struck in Scottish blue center-right on front of note with two small Scottish flag symbols. The reverse is blank but shows some bleed-through from the stamps on the front. The note is generally in good condition but is lightly wrinkled and exhibits one unobtrusive fold. SNP stands for the Scottish National Party. Founded in 1934, It's always been a leading proponent of Scottish independence.

-Clydesdale Bank, PLC 1-Pound note / S/N D CX 150391 / Chief General Manager A.R. Cole Hamilton / Dated 8 April, 1985 Glasgow / Series printed 1982 until 1988 when they were withdrawn.

---"SAOR ALBA ANIS / FREE SCOTL(AND)"---(Image # SNP 2A / 2B)
As with all these six examples, the legends are stamped in Scottish blue ink. The stamping is of poor quality and shows the AND of SCOTLAND missing. The edges or shoulders of the stamps are also visible attesting to the poor quality. "Saor Alba Anis" is Gaelic for "Free Scotland now". The host is heavily circulated and exhibits wrinkling, several old folds and two pin holes right-center of the portrait.

-Clydesdale Bank, PLC 1-Pound note / S/N: D AT 185660 / Chief General Manager A.R. Cole Hamilton / Dated 1 February, 1978 Glasgow.

---"FREE / SCOTLAND (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS) // (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS)"---(Image # SNP 3A / 3B)
Stamps struck in two lines center left of bridge tower on front of note. Six small Scottish flag symbols are applied randomly around the main stamps. One far right is badly faded. On the reverse several flag symbols are applied badly and have faded with age. This example has circulated widely and shows substantial wear but no tears or pin holes.

-Royal Bank of Scotland 1-Pound note / S / N: A 42 660155 / General Managers J.B. Burke and Lord G.P. Robertson / Dated 19 March, 1969. Series discontinued in 2001 and rarely seen in circulation after 2006.

---"M / C / Z / (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS) // C / C / SCOTLAND / (SCOTTISH

FLAG SYNBOLS)”---(Image # ***SNP 4A / 4B***) The purpose of the random letters stamped on both sides are unknown to me. The reverse of the note has only only one legible word visible...Scotland. There's some smudged ink spots scattered about which may have been attempts to apply others. The note itself has circulated very little if at all. I would describe it's condition as new / crisp.

-Royal Bank of Scotland 1-Pound note / S/N: C 94 098044 / Chief Group Executive Fred Goodwin / Dated 1 October, 2001. Bills issued under Goodwin's signature were dated from 27 June, 2001 thru 1 October, 2001.

---”***SCOTLAND (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS) // SCOTLAND***”---(Image # ***SNP 5A / 5B***) This bill is a match to SN 4A / 4B with the exception of the stamping and the serial number of course. Also in near new condition with the exception of a prominent horizontal fold. The serial number is C 92 428381.

---”***SCOTLAND (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS) // FREE SCOTLAND***”---(Image # ***SNP 6A / 6B***) Very similar to SNP 4 and SNP 5. The serial number (C 94 098017) is unique. Again, I'd describe the condition of this banknote as new / crisp with no folds.

Last updated: September 14, 2025

Total coins in collection: 920

My Note: ***Sky Blue 5***

Census of Documented Irish Political Tokens

(Includes slogans, acronyms, or other political expressions counterstamped or tooled on coins and tokens. A small collection of political banknotes are also included at the end).

--- (Loyalist / Protestant / Unionist) ---

--- “UVF” --- *(Ulster Volunteer Force (Paramilitary) Most commonly seen stamp.*

-Eire Halfpenny / 1949, 1966 (3), 1971 (2)

-Eireann Half Penny /1933

-Eireann Penny / 1928, 1930, 1933

-Eire Penny / 1935, 1942 (3), 1943 (2), 1946 (2), 1949, 1950 (1) 1961, 1963 (3), 1964 (31), 1965 (2) 1966, 1967, 1968 (5), 1971 (5), 1974, 1983

-Eire 2p / 1971 (17), 1988

-Eire 5p / 1954, 1969 (4), 1970 (9), 1971 (6), 1974, 1976 (9), 1978 (7), 1982, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, UKN (7)

-Eireann 6d / 1928, 1935(2)

-Eire 6p / 1960, 1962 (2), 1967, 1971

-Eire 10p / 1961, 1963, 1966 (3), 1969 (161), 1970 (2), 1971 (21), 1972, 1974 (7), 1975 (11), 1976 (4), 1978 (2), 1980 (4), 1982 (2), 1985, UKN (24)

-Eire 20p / 1969, 1986 (3), 1992

-Eire Shilling / 1940, 1951(4), 1954 (4), 1955 (2), 1955, 1962 (6), 1963 (8), 1964 (3), 1965, 1966, 1968 (2), UKN (7)

-Eire Florin / 1951 (6), 1954 (11), 1955 (21), 1959 (25) 1961 (13), 1962 (28), 1963 (29), 1964 (37), 1965 (14), 1966 (37), 1967, 1968 (7), 1969 (8), 1971, 1973 (2), 1975, UKN (25)

-Eire 50p / 1968, 1970 (52) 1977, 1979, 1983, 1988 (2), 1998, UKN (7)

- Eire Half Crown / 1951 (2), 1955, 1961 (4), 1962 (6) 1963 (2), 1964 (2), 1966*
- Eire Punt / 1990 (2)*
- English Half Penny / 1918, 1920, 1966, 1967*
- English Penny / 1916*
- English 2 Shilling / 1957*
- English 5p / 1975, UKN*
- English 10p / 1968 (2), 1969, 1970, 1874, 1976 (5), 1979, 1980, UKN (3)*
- English Florin / 1951, 1959*
- English 50p / 1969 (4), 1980*
- Unidentified English copper coin / Badly damaged-No date*
- Heavily corroded Victorian Penny / UKN (Dug on the shoreline near the Harland & Wolff Shipyards in Belfast. Seen online.)*
- Belfast transportation token ("S") / 1970s (?) / (2)*
- Eire 10p / 1969 (Hamilton Commemorative)*
- UKN (2) No denomination or date known*
- "UVF // ULSTER"---*
- Eire 5p / 1980 (Eire & date both defaced)*
- Eire 10p / 1974, 1980*
- English 50p / 1969 (3), 1970*
- "UVF / B FAST"--- UVF / Belfast*
- English 50p / 1969*

---**"MID / ULSTER // U.V.F."**--- *Periods after initials are extremely rare.*

-English 50p / 1968

---**"UVF / 1966"**--- *UVF formed in 1966*

-English 2p / 1949

---**"UVF / 1972"**--- *The meaning of 1972 is unknown to me.*

-Eire Shilling / 1963

---**"UVF // UU"**--- *Ulster Unionists --- See note 1*

-Eire Florin / 1959

---**"UVF / UFF"**---

-Eire 10p / 1975

---**"UVF // WTP"**--- *"We The People". The word "Eire" is defaced. "WTP" counterstamp is rare according to a Belfast source. Phrase sometimes seen as "We Are The People", but I've never seen this variation on a coin.*

-Eire 50p / 1970

-English 10p / 1992

---**"UVF // FTP"**--- *"F**K The Pope"*

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Punt / 1990

---**"UVF / 1690"**---

-Eire Penny / 1943

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire Florin / 196?, 1966, 1968

-Fire 10p / 1971

---**"UVF // 1690 // (EIRE DEFACED)"**--- *"1690" stamped over date of one 1969 Eire 10p.*

-Eire 10p / 1969 (4), 1976 (2)

-Eire Florin / 1961 (2), 1963 (2), UKN

-English 10p / 1968

---**"UVF / REM / 1690"**---

-Eire 50p / 1970

--**"D / UVF / A"**---*Meaning of "DA" unknown to me.*

-Eire 50p / UKN

---**"UVF // (DEFACED)"**--- *Date and word "Eire" scratched off coin*

-Eire 10p / UK

---**"UVF / X"**---*Tooled slogans*

-Eire Florin / 1965

--- **"BIG / HARD / UVF"** ---*Paramilitary volunteer nickname? Steven Dale? (From the Hunterian Museum collection / Glasgow) Courtesy of Richard Kelleher.*

-Eire Florin / 1968

---**"UVF // UDA"**

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Shilling / 1962, 1964

-Eire Florin / 1959, 1961

-Eire 50p / 1970

---**"UVF / UDA // 1690"**--- *"1690" struck over coin's date*

-Eire Florin / 1963, 1969

---**"UVF / UDA // UVF"**---

-Eire Florin / 1963

---**"UVF / ULSTER // UVF / ULSTER"**---

-Eire 10p / 1969

---**"UVF / PDV / 1690"**--- *Protestant Defence Volunteers (?)*

-Eire Shilling / UKN

---**"UVF / PDV / REM 1690"**---

-Eire 10p / 1969

---**"UVF / PDV // (DEFACED EIRE)"**---

-Eire Florin / 1962

---**"UVF // PDF / 1690"**---*Protestant Defence Force*

*-English 10p / 1968 (**)*

---**"UVF // VANGUARD"**---

-Eire 10p / 1969 (3)

---**"UVF / NS"**--- *NS means "No Surrender"*

-Eire 10p / 1976, 1978 (2)

---**"UVF / IRA"**---*IRA lightly scratched under belly of salmon. (1969 Eire 10p)*

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Florin / 1954

---"UVF / UV"---

-Eire Florin / 1969

---"UV"--- (Ulster Vanguard)

-Eire 2p / 1968, 1971(3)

-Eire 10p / 1955, 1968, 1969 (10)

-Eire 20p / 1971

-Eire 50p / 1970 (2)

-Eire Florin / 1954, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1968 (3), UKN

---"UFF"--- (Ulster Freedom Fighters) Paramilitary

-Eire Penny / 1943, 1963, 1964

-Eire 2p / 1979, 1988

-Eire 5p / 1971, 1974 (2), 1982

-Eire 10p / 1969 (11), 1974 (2)

-Eire Florin / 1959, 1963, 1964, 1965

-Eire 20p / 1986

-Eire 50p / 1970 (3), 1983

-English 5p / 1988

-English 10p / 1973 (2)

---"UFF / UDA"---

-Eire Florin / 1964

---"UFF / FO"--- Meaning of "FO" unknown.

-Eire Florin / 1954

---"UFF / ULSTER"---

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"UDA"---(Ulster Defence Association)--- See note 2

-Eire Penny / 1937, 1942, 1963, 1966, 1968, UKN

-Eire 1p / UKN

-Eire 2p / 1971(4)

-Eire 3p / 1964

-Eire 5p / 1969, 1970, 1971, 1978 (2), 1980

-Eire 6p / 1961

-Eire 10p / 1969 (35), 1971 (4), 1974 (3), 1975 (7), 1976, 1978 (8), 1980 (4), 1993, UKN (6)

-Eire Shilling / 1962, 1963 (2)

-Eire Florin / 1951 (2), 1955 (3), 1962 (5), 1963 (6) 1964 (12), 1965 (2), 1966 (3), 1967, 1968, 1971, 1978. UKN (7)

-Eire 50p / 1970 (78), 1971, 1979, 1983

-Eire Punt / 1990 (3)

-English 5p / UKN

-English 10p / 1969 (2), 1975 (3), 1976 (2), 1978

-English 20p / UKN

---"UDA / 1690"---

-Eireann Penny / 1935

-Eire 5p / 1979

-Eire 50p / 1983

---"UDA / UAGB"--- The meaning of UAGB is unknown to me.

-Eire Florin / 1974

--"UDA / SUSSY or SUGGY"---UKN meaning / Name?

-Eire 10p / 1971

---"UDA / ENGLISH / OUT"--- A Small faction of the UDA embraced the concept of Ulster Nationalism in the early 1970s. This called for the independence of Northern Ireland from both the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

-Eire 50p / 1970

---"UDA // V / (BROAD ARROW OVER DATE) / (EIRE DEFACED)"---

-Eire 50p / 1970

---UDA / V"

-Eire Florin / 1965

---"UDA / QUIS SEPARABIT (ALL WITHIN BADGE)"---Stamped and colorized by prisoners at HMP Maze c1970s. Used as a key ring.

-English Half Crown / 1936 / 1952 Type

- "VUP"---(Vanguard Unionist Party)

-Eire 2p / 1971 (13)

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Shilling / 1964

-Eire 50p / 1971

---**"UDU"**--- *Ulster Defence Union. See glossary entry*

-Eire 50p / 1970

---**"UDR"**--- *(Ulster Defence Regiment)---Infantry regiment of the British Army organized in 1970 to quell sectarian violence in Northern Ireland.*

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Florin / 1959

---**"UPL"**--- *Ulster Protestant League*

-English 2 Shillings / 1937

---**"UPA"**--- *Ulster Protestant Association*

-English 2 Shillings / 1957

---**"UPV"**--- *Ulster Protestant Volunteers*

-English 10p / 1969

--**"UTH // PAUL"**-- *Under the hood (protest concealment)*

-English Florin / 1967

---**"UYM"**--- *Ulster Young Militants*

-English 10p / 1975

---**"YCV"**--- *Young Citizens Volunteers*

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire 5p / 1971

-Eire Florin / 1963, 1971

---**"LDV"**--- *Loyalist Defence Volunteers*

-Eire 10p / 1969, 1971

---"UL"--- Ulster Loyalists

-Eire Florin / 1955

---"UNF"--- Ulster Nationalist Alliance. Both a Loyalist and Nationalist fascist organization united in their hatred for Muslims.

-Eire Florin / 1963

---"UUUC"--- United Ulster Unionist Council

-Eire 2p / 1971

Eire 10p / 1969 (3)

---"UUUC / UVF"---

-Eire Florin / 1963

---"UUC"---Shortened form of last.

-Eire Florin / 1964

---"VUF"--- Likely should read "UVF"

-Eire 10p / 1971

---"VUPP"--- Vanguard Unionist Progressive Party.

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire 10p / 1969 (3), 1971, UKN

-Eire Florin / 1961, 1963, 1964 (5), 1966

---"VOTE VUPP"---

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"RUC"--- Royal Ulster Constabulary.

-Eire Half Penny / 1964

-Eire 50p / 1970

---"RUC / UVF"---

-Eire 50p / 1983

---"B / MEN // USC"---Ulster Special Constabulary or "B-Men."

-Eire Penny / 1946

-English 50p / 1968

---"SAS"--Special Air Service

-Eire 1p / UKN

---"1688"--- See note 3

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire Florin / 1965

---"1688 // 1690"---

-Eire Shilling / 1951

-Eire Florin / 1963

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"LAW"---Loyalist Association of Workers. See note 4

-Eire Shilling / 1963, UKN (2)

-Eire Florin / UKN

-Eire 10p / 1969 (3)

-English 10p / 1968, UKN.

---"JOIN / LAW"---

-Eire Florin / 1964

---"LAW / UDA // USC / UVF" ---

-Eire Shilling / 1963

---"1690"--- Battle of the Boyne / Established Protestant rule in Ireland.

-Eireann Penny / 1928 (6), 1929, 1935 (5), 1937 (5)

-Eireann Florin / 1928, 1963, 1965, 1968 (3)

-Eire Half Penny / 1942 (2), UKN

-Eire Penny / 1942, 1950, 1962 (2), 1968 (2), 1969, 1971, UKN

-Eire Shilling / 1951, 1954, 1955, 1959, 1962 (4), 1968, UKN (4)

-Eire 2p / 1965, 1971 (11)

-Eire 5p / 1970

-Eire 10p / 1969 (36), 1971 (3), 1974, 1975 (2), 1978, UKN (2)

-Eire Florin / 1940, 1951, 1954 (4), 1959 (9), 1961 (2), 1962 (4), 1963 (6), 1964 (2), 1965 (3), 1966, 1968, UKN (3)

-Eire 20p / 1986 (2), 1989 , UKN

-Eire 50p / 1970 (6), 1999, UKN (3)

-Eire Half Crown / 1940, 1941, 1951, 1964, 1967(2)

-English Penny / 1919, 1921

-English 2p / 1971

-English 50p / 1997, UKN

*-Undated 24mm Brass Token (**)*

---"1690 // FTP / UVF"---

-Eire Florin / 1954

---"1690 (DEFACED) // 44"--- Coin is holed. Meaning of two 4s unknown.

*-English Penny / 1936 (**)*

---"1690 // 8 / ORANGE"---Meaning of "8" unknown. "Orange" indicates Loyalist affiliation.

*-Eire Penny / 1948 (**)*

---"ULSTER / 1690"---

-Eire Penny / 1971

-Eire 5p / 1986

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"1969 / 1690"---

-Eire Florin / 1963

---"UNITED / ULSTER"-- United Ulster Unionist Party

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

--- "UP ULSTER // 1690

-Eire Penny / 1942

---"REM / 1690 // 1690"--- Remember 1690

-Eireann Penny / 1931

---"REM / 1690"---

*-Eireann Penny / 1931 (**)*

-Eire 5p / 1970

-Eire Florin / 1957, 1961, UKN

-Eire 10p / 1969, 1975

-Eire Punt / 1990

-English 10p / 1969 (2)

---"REM 1690 / UVF"---

*-English 10p / 1969 (**)*

---"(WORDS/ /SYMBOLS / GLOURIOUS REVOLUTION, ETC)" All engraved. See report and image in Section 9 of collection binder. (Miscellaneous)

-U.S. Morgan Silver Dollar / 1879

---"RHC"--- Red Hand Commando .

-Eire Florin / 1955, 1959

-Eire 10p / 1969, 1980

-English 10p / 1973 (2)

---"RHD"--- Red Hand Defenders.

-Eire Punt / 1990, 2000

-English 10p / 1976

--"RED HAND"---

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

---"RED HAND / FIGHTERS /1690"---

-Eire Punt / 1990

---"VANGUARD"---

-Eire Penny / 1963, 1981, 1983

-Eire Shilling / 1959 (3)

-Eire Florin / 1951, 1964 (3), 1966

-Eire 5p / 1969

-Eire 10p / 1969 (10)

-Eire 50p / 1970, UKN

---"VANGUARD / VANGUARD"--- See note 5

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire 50p / 1970 (3)

---"VANGUARD / 72"---

-Eire Florin / 1964

---"G / VAN UARD / G"--- Vanguard is misspelled. The missing G is struck above and below the gap between N and U. Since there are more than one example known, this misspelling is intentional. Purpose?

-Eire Florin / 1950

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"V / VANGUARD"---

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Florin / 1965

---"ULSTER / VANGUARD"---Commonly used name for "Vanguard" (VUPP)

-Eire Shilling / 1963, 1983

-Eire Florin / 1959

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2), 1974

---"ULSTER / ULSTER / VANGUARD // ULSTER VANGUARD"---

-Eire Shilling / 1962

---"V / ULSTER"---

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

--"UVF // VANGUARD"--

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"V / UVF"---

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Florin / 1965 ("V" is tooled... "UVF" counterstamped), 1966 (2)

---"V"--- Abbreviation for "Vanguard."

-Eireann Penny / 1928

-Eire 2P / 1971

-Eire 5p / 1971

-Eire 10p / 1961, 1969 (11), 1971

-Eire Shilling / 1968 (4)

-Eire Florin / 1951, 1954 (2), 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966

-Eire 50p / 1970 (2), 1976

---"V / VV"---Vanguard / Vanguard Victory

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

-Eire 50p / UKN

---"UV"---Ulster Vanguard

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire Florin / 1962

-Eire 10p / 1969(3)

-Eire 20p / 1971

---"VG"--- Abbreviation for "Vanguard."

-Eire Florin / 1954

-Eire 50p / 1971

---"UVG"-- Ulster Vanguard.

-Eire Shilling / 1962

---"VAN"---Abbreviation for "Vanguard"

-Eire 20p / 1992

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"VAN / (EIRE DEFACED)"---

-Eire Penny / 1946

---"VANG"---Abbreviation for "Vanguard."

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

---"NO SURRENDER"---The rallying cry of the Protestant defenders of Londonberry under siege during the Glorious Revolution of 1688 / 1689.

-Eire 10p / 1969 (3)

-Eire 20p / 1986

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"LEARN ENGLISH"---

-Eire Florin / UKN

---"WOGS / GO HOME"---

-English Penny / 1937

---"SMC"-- Suck my cock!

-Eire 2p / 1971

*---"WE / WILL / MAINTAIN"--- Shortened form of the Unionist political slogan
"This We Will Maintain." The slogan is a reaffirmation of Northern Ireland's
maintaining constitutional ties to Great Britain.*

-Eire 10p / 1969

- "NO / ENGLISH / RULE"--

-English Penny / UKN

---"DERRY / 1912 / (SERPENT)"---(Engraved)

-English Farthing / 1899

---"CRAIG"--- William Craig / Founder of Unionist Vanguard Movement

-Eire Florin / 1963 (2)

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

---"WILLIAM / CRAIG / FOR / ULSTER // UVF"---

-Eire Florin / 1963

---"PAISLEY"--- (Ian Paisley / Protestant religious leader and Unionist politician)

-Eire 50p / 1970 (2)

---"UP / PAISLEY // UVF"--- Show of support for Ian Paisley

-Eire Half Crown / 1951

---"UP PAISLEY / AND / UVF 1690"

-Eire Penny / UKN

---"VOTE / PAISLEY"---

-Eire 10p / 1980

-Eire 20p / 1986

-Eire Punt / 1995

---"VOTE / PAISLEY / UUAC"--- United Unionist Action Council

-Eire 10p / 1980

---"HANG / ARLOW"---Rev. William Arlow

-Eire Florin / 1951

--- "SHOOT FITT"---NI politician Gregory Fitt

-Eire Florin / 1951

---"SSF"---"Smash Sinn Fein". A political slogan used by Loyalist politician Ian Paisley.

-Eire Florin / 1962

-Eire 10p / 1980 (4), 1985

-Eire Punt / 1995

*---"FSF"--- F**ck Sinn Fein.*

-Eire 10p / 1971

---"**CONWAY / IS / EVIL**"--- *William Conway / Irish Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church*

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

---"**KEEP LYNCH OUT**"---*Refers to the then Prime Minister of the Irish Republic.*

-Eire 10p / 1971 (2)

---"**LENNY / (DEFACED)**"---*Source tells me this refers to Lenny Murphy, leader of a renegade UVF death squad called the Shankill Butchers. The gang was tied to at least 23 murders between 1975 – 1982. Murphy was shot dead on a Belfast street by IRA gunmen in November, 1982.*

-Eire 10p / 1964

-Eire Florin / 1964

---"**FOREIGN**"--- *See note 6*

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

-Eire Florin / 1959 (2), UKN (2)

---"**IRISH**"---*Meaning unclear, but may show Loyalist support for the Irish / English union, or be a Nationalist message proclaiming the independence of a reunited Ireland.*

-English Penny / 1877

-English Florin / 1922

-English Half Crown / 1962

---"**IRISH // I**"---*Meaning of reverse I unclear.*

-Woods Hibernia Farthing / 1723

---"**NIA**"--- *Northern Ireland Assembly --- Legislature of Northern Ireland established as a result of the Good Friday Agreement.*

-Eire 10p / 1969

----"CHELSEA F C"---Loyalist football club

-English 2p / 1971

---"UWC"---Ulster Workers Council.

-Eire 5p / 1971

---"IRA. SCUM" --- Examples seen with or without period after "IRA." The 1980 Eire 10p is defaced by four # 4s punched over the word "EIRE". -----See note 7

-Eire Florin / 1931, 1962 (2), 1963 (2), 1966 (3)

-Eire 5p / 1982

-Eire 10p / 1969, 1980, UKN

-Eire 20p / 1986

-Eire 50p / 1970 (2)

-Isle of Mann 2p / 1988

---"IRA / TRASH"---

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire 5p / 1974

-Eire 10p / 1969, 1978, 1986

-Eire Florin / 1965

---"IRA / FILTH"---

-Eire 10p / 1978

--"HANG IRA SCUM"---

-UKN / No denomination or date known. Reported by an Irish source

---**"IRA / POOR / FISH"**---*Poor fish describes a person of low intelligence.*

-Eire 10p / 1969

---**"IRA / LOUSE"**---

-Eire Florin / 1959

---**"PROVO / SWINE"**---

-Eire 10p / 1969

---**"IRA / BLOOD / MONEY"**---

-Eire 10p / 1969 (*In the American Numismatic Society collection, New York*)

---**"CAL"**---*Chuckie ar la (See Glossary entry)*

-English 10p / 1969 (2)

---**"NO TALKS WITH / I.R.A. / U.V.F."**---*Neatly engraved on reverse of coin.*

-Eire Florin / 1955

---**"LVF"**---*Loyalist Volunteer Force (Paramilitary)*

-Eire 50p / 1988

-Eire Punt / 1996, 1998

-English 10p / 1979

---**"T / IFF"**---*Irish Freedom Fighters (Meaning of T is unknown)*

-English Halfpenny / 1971

---**"LVF / BW"**--- *Billy Wright was the founder of the LVF*

-Eire 5p / 1993, 1996

-Eire 10p / 1993, 1994, 1995

---**"KEEP / ULSTER / BRITISH"**--- See note 8

-Eire 10p / 1969 (4), 1971

-Eire 50p / 1970

---**"ULSTER / IS / BRITISH"**---

-Eire Florin / 1966

-Eire 50p / 1970 (5), 1990, UKN

---**"BRITISH // BRITISH"**--- Same sentiment as last.

-English Penny / 1916

---**"&"**---(Ampersand) Apparently a Unionist symbol / Great Britain & Northern Ireland or Ireland.

-English Penny / 1860, 1863, 1938

-Eire 10p / 1969 (Fitzwilliam Museum Collection)

-US Kennedy ½ Dollar / 1983 (Defaces Kennedy's portrait)

---**"5211 / (4 PUNCH MARKS) / (IMAGE OF ENGLISH 3d COIN)"**---See explanation in Glossary.

---James Mackie & Sons Pay Token / 1970s (?)

---**"UR"**---Ulster Resistance

-Eire 5p / 1980 (2), 1982 (2)

-Eire 10p / 1978, 1985

---**"GSTQ"**---"God Save The Queen."

-Eire 10p / 1964

---**"GOD / SAVE / THE / QUEEN"**--- (1797 example letters made with zigzag pattern

stamp)

-English Penny / 1797

-English 10p / 1996

---"GOD / SAVE / THE / QUEEN // UDA / REM / 1690"

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"FOR GOD / & / ULSTER"---

-English 10p / 1968 OR 1969

---"KICK / THE / POPE"----- See note 9

-Eire Florin / 1964

---"NO / POPE"---

-Eire Penny / 1928

-Eire Florin / 1963

-Eire 10p / 1975, 1976, 1978

-Eire 50p / 1983

-English Penny / 1806/7, 1854, UKN (2)

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"NO POPE / 1688"---

-English Shilling / 1824

---"POPE"--- Pope yes or no? Not sure how to assign this one, but decided to list it as Loyalist

-Eire Halfpenny / 1933

-Eire 10p / UKN

---"NO / POPE / HERE"---

-Eire 10p / 1969 (3), 1971, 1973, 1975 (6), 1976 (3), 1978 (6)

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

-Eire 50p / 1988

---"NO / POPE IN / ULSTER"---

-Eire Punt / 1964, 1990

---"NO / POPE / ULSTER"---

-Eire 20p / 1986

---"NO / POPE // IN / IRELA / ND"---

-Unidentifiable 30mm Brass Token / UKN (**)

---"THE POPE / (FIGURE OF POPE HANGING FROM GALLOWS)"---All devices crudely engraved

-English Penny / 1797

---"TV(U)RN // NO BLOODTHIRSTY POPERY"---In the Fitzwilliam Museum collection at Cambridge University.

-English Penny / 1797

---"NO POPPERY / (MASONIC TOOLS)" IN OVAL (Engraved with other images)

-Engraved on copper coin or disc / UKN

---"FREE IRELAND / FROM ROME // FREE IRELAND / FROM ROME"---

-Eire Florin / 1962 (My collection)

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk.

---"ROME / RULE / 66"---Shortened version of "Home Rule / Rome Rule." The "66"

may indicate 1966, but its meaning isn't apparent.

-Eire Penny / 1966

---"ROME RULE / UVF"---

-Eire 1p / 1971

_Eire 10p / 1969

*---"FTP"--- F**K the Pope. One source claims "P" stands for "Provisionals" (Provisional IRA).*

-Eire Florin / 1961

-Eire Shilling / 1963 (2)

-Eire 10p / 1969 (4)

-Eire 50p / 1996, 1997

-Eire Punt / 1990 (2), 1994

---"FTP / UVF"---Letters appear as series of dots punch-stamped into coin.

-Eire 10p / UKN

---"FTP / I / LOVE / JOHN"---John? In the Fitzwilliam Museum collection at Cambridge University.

-English Penny / 1913

---"STB / CC"--- (One example in Belfast Collection) --- [See note 10](#)

-Eire Punt / 1995 (2)

---"ULSTER"--- (Northern Ireland) () 1969 10p / "Eire" filed off and "Ulster" struck in its place.*

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Shilling / 1968

-Eire 50p / 1979

-English 2 Shillings / 1944

---"ULSTER / 1690"---

-Eire Shilling / 1962

---"NI"--- Abbreviation for Northern Ireland.

-Eire Shilling / 1962

-English ½ Crown / 1959

---"SONS / OF / KAI / WOG"-----See note 11-----. Also Dr. Brunk's listing of "Rathcoole / KAI" in following section.

-Eire 5p / 1970

---"RATH / COOLE KAI / WOG UVF"---

-Eire Florin / 1964

---"KAI"--- "Kill All Irishmen" See explanation in Glossary

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire 6p / 1967

-Eire Shilling / 1963 (2) , UKN

-Eire 10p / UKN

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"KAT"---Kill All Taigs (Catholics)

-Eire Penny / 1963

-Eire Shilling / 1962

-Eire 10p / 1971 (2), 1980

-Eire 50p / 1977, 1981

-Eire punt / 1990

*-English 10p / 1967 (**)*

*---"FAT"---F**k All Taigs*

-Eire 5p / 1976 (2)

---"KGA"---Kill Gerry Adams. Leader of Sinn Fein 1983 / 2018.

-Eire 10p / 1969

*---"FGA"--- F**k Gerry Adams.*

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"PROVOS OUT"--- Slang for Provisional IRA. Also "provies." Loyalist plea.

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"EIRE"--- Ireland

-English 5p / 1940

-English 10p / 1969, UKN (5)

---"EIRE STINKS"--

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

---"UK"---

-Eire 50p / 1970

---"EIRE / 32"--- Reference to a unified Ireland of 32 counties.

-English 2 Shillings / 1943

---**"32C"**---*The original 32 Irish Counties*

-*English 10p / 1969*

---**"CLMC"**---*Combined Loyalist Military Council. See glossary listing.*

-*Eire 50p / 1996,*

-*Eire 10p / 1969*

-*Eire Punt / 1998, 1999*

---**"USSF"**---*Ulster Special Service Force. See Glossary listing.*

-*Eire 10p / 1969, 1971, 1978, 1980*

-*Eire Shilling / 1963, 1971*

-*Eire Florin / 1964, 1966*

---**"USSS"**---*Meaning uncertain, but likely related to "USSF" stamp.*

-*Eire 10p / 1980*

---**"(UNION JACK STAMPED OVER IRISH HARP)"**---

-*Edward Stephens token / 1816*

---**"(CROWN) / UNITY"**---*1801 Acts of Union.*

-*English ½ Penny / 1773, UKN*

---**"LOYAL ULSTER MEN"**----- *See note 12*

-*English Half Penny / c1800*

---**"RBA / 1602 / PRESTON"**---*Battle of Preston (1715)-Sieges of Dunboy & Kinsale (1602)*

-*English Penny (Bun Head) / 1860-1894*

---"**TREASON / HP / 1825**"---Henry Parnell

-English Cartwheel Penny / 1797

---"**(CLADDAGH)**"---Three separate images

-English Half Penny / 1787

---"**(DEFACEMENT)**"--- Small diamond-shaped punches used to obliterate the date, word "Eire" and "2s"

-Eire Florin / 1961 (?)

---"**(DEFACED) (PUNCHED HOLES)**"---Small holes punched all over both sides of coin.

-Eire Florin / 1961

---"**(DEFACED EIRE / HARP)**"---

-Eire 2p / 1971

---"**(DEFACEMENT) // (DEFACEMENT)**"--- See note 13

-Eire Florin / 1961

---"**(DEFACEMENT // DEFACEMENT)**"---Bust and crown over harp defaced.

-Hibernia ½ Penny / 1805

---"**(DEFACEMENT)**"---Crude cut across neck.

-Irish Halfpenny / 1805

---"**(RAISED OPEN HAND) / (HEART)**"--- See note 14

-English Penny / 1863

---"**(DEFACEMENT) / (HATCHET THROUGH PORTRAIT)**"---

-English Halfpenny / George 3rd (UKN)

---"**(DEFACEMENT) (BRACKETED) X**"---See description "My Collection"
 -English Penny / 1797
 ---"**(DEFACED / THROAT CUT)**"---
 -English 3p / 1956
 ---"**(DEFACED) (BULLET HOLES)**"--
 -Eire 10p / 1969
 ---"**(TUDOR ROSE // TUDOR ROSE)**"--- See note 15
 -English Half Penny (William III) / UKN
 ---"**(HARP) // (DEFACED)**"---Harp engraved below crown. Portrait defaced.
 - English Shilling / 1872
 --"**ERIN GO BRAGH**"---(Ireland forever)
 -Bust & Harp ½ Penny (Br-1012) / 1820
 --"**ARE . YOU . A . FENIAN**"---
 -Banque du Peuple Penny (Br-521) / 1837
 ---"**GUINNESS**"--- See note 16
 -Eire Penny / 1942
 ---"**NO / GOOD**"--- See note 17
 -English Penny / 1920
 ---"**POOR**"---State of the Irish people under Queen Victoria.
 -English Penny / 1873
 ---"**DUBLIN**"---Protest of Royal visit to Ireland in 1861.

-English Penny / 1861

---"1825"---Unlawful Associations Act.

-English Penny / 1797

--"DUD"---May be same as "NO / GOOD"---See note 17

-English Penny / 1911

---"UT / UR"---(Up the Ulster Resistance)

-Eire 10p / 1980

---"G.F"---Meaning unclear---See note 18

-Eire Shilling / 1923, 1940

-Eire Florin / UKN

-English Florin / 1929

---"G.F // 7"---Same as last but with "7" stamp.

-English Penny / 1920

---"TAIG"---

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"TAIGS OUT"---Taigs is a derogatory term for Catholics.

-Eire Florin / 1951

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2)

-Eire Punt / 1990

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"TAIGS / OUT / 5"---*The "5" is stamped over the "1" of "10p" making it appear to be a 50p coin. Odd!*

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"WIPE OUT / TAIGS"---

-Eire 10p / 1969

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"KICK A MICK"---

-Eire 50p / 1970

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"BAN / BOG / BUTTER"---*Loyalist support for a boycott of Irish goods during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Bog is a derogatory term for Ireland.*

-Eire 10p / 1969

-Eire Florin / 1961

UKN / Dr. Brunk

---"BAN / EIRE / BUTTER"---*Same as "BAN BOG BUTTER."*

-Eire 10p / 1969

-UKN / Dr. Brunk

---"BAN / EIRE / GOODS"---

-Eire 5p / UKN

-Eire Shilling / 1968

-Eire Florin / 1951, 1963, 1965, 1966 (2), 1968

-UKN / Dr. Brunk

---"**BAN BOG MONEY**"---

-Eire Florin / 1961

---"**BOYCOTT / EIRE**"---

-Eire 10p / 1969 (4), 1974, 1990

-UKN / Dr. Brunk

---"**SEND PADDY HOME**"---Paddy is a derogatory name for an Irish person.

-Eire 10p / 1978

-Eire Florin / 1966

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

--"**PADDY GO HOME**"--

-Eire 50p / 1980

---"**PIG MONEY**"---Eire Halfpennies had a sow and piglet design for its reverse.

-Eire Florin / 1966

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"**FOREIGN / COIN**"---Irish coins circulating in Northern Ireland were considered foreign money by some Loyalists and unacceptable as such.

-Eire 50p / 1970

-UKN / From Dr. Brunk

---"**NOT ACCEPTABLE IN NI**"---Reference to Irish coins circulating in N. Ireland

-Eire Florin / 1968

---"**REES MUST GO**"--- Merlyn Rees was Secretary of State of Northern Ireland 1974 – 1976.

-Eire Florin / 1954, 1964

---"REES OUT"---Reported to me by an English collector in 2016.

-UKN / UKN

--- The following are slogans / acronyms reported from various sources. Most are from Dr. Gregory Brunk's January, 2015 Draft, "Irish Political Countermarks." The coin's type or date have not been recorded. Most are Loyalist issues.---

---"RATHCOOLE / KAI"--- KAI (Kill All Irishmen) was a Protestant youth gang operating from the Rathcoole Housing Estate north of Belfast. Nationalist hunger striker Bobby Sands was born there in 1954.

---"NO IRISH DIMENSION"--- "Irish Dimension" is apparently a reference to possible political and social accommodation between Northern Ireland and the Republic.

---"NO PR FOR ULSTER"--- No proportional representation for Catholics (?).

---"USE / VATICAN / POT"--- Proponents of the Catholic Church's legalization of marijuana. Source: Belfast collector P.S.

---"WOG"--- Also bog-wog. Derogatory term for an Irish person. "Bog" is slang for toilet.

---(Nationalist / Catholic/ Republican)---

---"IRA"--- Irish Republican Army (Paramilitary)

-English ½ Penny / 1967

-English Penny / Early Victoria / UKN, 1908 (2), 1909, 1913, 1914 (2), 1918, 1920 (2), 1921, 1928 (2), 1938, 1939, 1962,1963, 1964, 1966 (2), 1967, 1971

-English Shilling / 1948, 1949 (5), 1956, 1957, 1963 (2), 1966

-English 2-Shilling / 1948 (2), 1953, 1966, 1971, 1987

-English 2p / 1970, 1971 (5), 1978, 1990

-English 3p / 1939, 1943, UKN

-English 5p / 1968, 1969, 1970 (5), 1975, 1979, 1980 (3), 1989, 1990, UKN (4)

-English 6p / 1948, 1956, 1964

-English 10p / 1968 (10), 1969 (15), 1970 (3), 1971 (3), 1973 (5), 1974 (7), 1975 (9), 1976 (6), 1977 (3), 1979 (2), 1980 (2) 1992 (3), 1996, 1997

-English Florin / 1948, 1949 (3), 1953, 1956 (2), 1958, 1961 (2), 1965

-English 20p / 2009, UKN (2)

-English 50p / 1960, 1969 (9), 1973 (7), 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 (2), 1981, 1985, UKN (4)

-English ½ Crown / 1916, 1958, 1967

-English Pound / 1995, 2016 (2) (Likely newer RIRA stamp after consolidation in 2011)

-English UKN / UKN

-Bailiwick of Jersey 5p / 1968 (2)

-Bailiwick of Jersey 10p / 1992

-Bailiwick of Jersey 20p / 1998

-Australian Florin / 1921

-Eireann Penny / 1928

-Eire Penny / 1941, 1946, 1971

-Eire 2p / 1971, 1975

-Eire 5p / 1970

-Eire 6p / 1942

-Eire 10p / 1964 (2), 1969 (8), 1971, 1973, 1974, 1975 (2), 1976 (3), 1978 (3), 1992, 1994, UKN (Tooled Slogan)

-Eire 20p / 1986 (2), 1988

-Eire Shilling / 1954, 1962 (2), 1964, 1966, 1968

-Eire Florin / 1954 (2), 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966 (2), 1968, 1971, UKN

-Eire 50p / 1968, 1969 (2), 1970, 1978, 1981, 1988

-Eire Half Crown / 1963

-Eire 12/- (?) / 1938, 1957 (Fitzwilliam collection archives)

---"(E)IR(E)A // IRA" --- Eire defaced to spell IRA

-Eire 50p / 1970

---"IRA // FIANN"---Fiann roughly translates to soldier or warrior

-English 10p / 1969

---"IRA / 1916"---

-English Penny / 1907

-Eire 20p / 1988

-Eire Punt / 1990

---"IRA / OK"---

-English 5p / 1970

---"IRA / UDA"---

-English 10p / 1968

---**"JP / IRA"**---See Glossary for explanation

-English 1p / 1971

---**"XXX / IRA"**---

-English Florin / 1964

-English Half Crown / 1962

---**"IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY"**---Only example of a political statement I've seen on a Canadian coin.

-Canadian Dollar / 1958

---**"1 BAT"**---1st Battalion IRA / Belfast. See Glossary.

-English 10p / 1975, 1976

---**"2 BAT"**---2nd Battalion IRA / Belfast. See Glossary.

-English 10p / 1968

---**"IV / FF"**---Irish Volunteers / Fianna Fail. Not counterstamped / Initials scratched on King's bust.----[See note 19](#)

-English Penny / 1916

--- IRA COUNTY ISSUES--- Apparently, counterstamps like these were issued for each of the 32 Irish counties. Their purpose was to propagandize, and as a result, to raise support and funding for the group. How often or how many were struck is unknown, but I was told, vaguely, in the 1940s, 50s and 1960s. The seller evidently has two complete sets. One would assume they were purchased either from the IRA (part of the funding program perhaps) or from a third-party.

---**"IRA / KERRY"**--- 1944 English 2 Shilling ---**"IRA / CAVAN"**--- 1956 English 2 Shilling ---**"IRA / CLARE"**--- 1961 English 2 Shilling ---**"IRA / CORK"**--- 1951 English 2 Shilling ---**"IRA / DOWN"**--- 1965 English 2 Shilling ---**"IRA / DUBLIN"**--- 1948 English 2 Shilling ---**"IRA / DERRY"**--- 1960 English 2 Shilling ---**"IRA / MAYO"**--- 1945 English 2 Shilling.

---"IRA / (CLOVER LEAF)"--- (KC)

-Eire 20p / 1986, 1992

-English 2p / 1990

---"IRA / P"--- P stands for Provisional, and distinguishes them from from the Original IRA. Both groups briefly operated in different neighborhoods in Belfast and the "P" or "O" after "IRA" was painted on walls to claim their respective territories.

-English 10p / 1969 (2), UKN

---"P"---Provisional (Irish Republican Army).

-English Pound / 1985

---"IRA / 81"---Probably a reference to IRA participation in the 1981 Maze Prison hunger strike. The "1" is stamped upside down. According to the seller this may be deliberate, and is a call for the downfall of Margaret Thatcher's government then in power.

-English 50p / 1977

---"IRA // RA / 48"---"RA" is a shortened form of "IRA." Meaning of "48" uncertain, but may mean 1848 the year of the Young Irelander Nationalist uprising.

-English Penny / 1965

---"IRA / H BLOCK"---See image in "Miscellaneous"

-US Kennedy Half Dollar / 1971

---"IRA / THATCHER"--- Reference to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who was despised by Nationalists.

-English 10p / 1976

---"IRA // BS"---Show of support for hunger striker Bobby Sands. Sands was the commander of Nationalist prisoners in the Maze Prison.

-English 5p / 1980 (2)

---**"IRA / SF"**---**"SF"** means Sinn Fein.

-Eire 10p / 1975

-English 10p / 1969 (2)

-English 50p / 1979

---**"IRA / UVF"**---Acronyms applied with center punch.

-English 50p / 1969

---**"IRA // 32 OR WAR / IRA // 32"**---The goal of the IRA to reunite the 32 original counties of Ireland free of English rule.

-English 10p / 1968

---**"RA"**--- Shortened form of "IRA." As in "the RA."

-English 10p / 1969

-Eire 10p / 1969

---**"PR / IRA / IRA"**--- Provisional IRA.

-English 10p / 1975

---**"UP / THE / IRA"**--- Show of support for the IRA.

-Eireann Penny / 1928

-English 10p / 1968 (2)

---**"IRA / (THROAT CUT)"**---Coin has actually been cut halfway through with a saw partially severing the Queen's head from her shoulder. Assassination coin.

-English 2p / 1988

---**"IRA / (EYE GOUGE) / X (OVER PORTRAIT) / (THROAT CUT)"**---A badly mangled coin.

-English 2p / 1990

---**"ONLY / One / IRA"**--- Slogan incorporates the "One" of "One Penny" denomination. "ONLY" counterstamped to left of "One", and "IRA" to the right.

-English Penny / 1967

---**"IRA / OUT"**---

-Eireann Penny / 1928 (2)

---**"UTP"**--- "Up the Provisionals" / Show of support for PIRA.

-English 5p / UKN

-English 50p / 1981, 1982

-Eire 10p / 1993

-English UKN / 1979

---**"RIRA"**--- Real Irish Republican Army (Paramilitary) RIRA wasn't formed until 1997 so their stamp generally appears on later dated coins.

-Eire 2p / 1990

-Eire 20p / 1988

-English 5p / 1978

-English 10p / 1987, 1992, 1997 (2)

-English 50p / 1996 (2), 1997 (7), 1998 (5), 2001 (6), 2006, UKN (2)

-English Pound / 1983 (2), 1984 (3), 1985 (5), 1987 (2), 1989, 1990 (4), 1992, 1993 (9), 1994 (3), 1995 (2), 1996, 1998 (5), 2000 (3), 2001 (2), 2004, UKN (7)

-English 2 Pound / 1998 (2), 1999 (2), 2000, 2001, UKN (6)

-English UKN / 1983, 1993

--**"R"**---(Thought by many to be a mark of RIRA)

-English 2p / 1971

-English 1-Pound / 1998

-English 2-Pound / 1998 (2), 2012

---"CIRA"--- Continuity Irish Republican Army (Paramilitary)

-English 50p / 2005

---"PIRA"---Provisional Irish Republican Army.

-Eire 2p / 1980 (2)

-English 10p / 1969, UKN (4)

-English 50p / 1973 (2)

---"INLA"--- Irish National Liberation Army (Paramilitary)

-English 2p / 1971

-English 5p / 1988

-English 10p / 1968, 1969, (3), 1973, 1974 (7), 1975 (5), 1976 (4), 1977 (2), 1979, 1980 (6)

-English 20p / 1989

-English 50p / 1972, 1973 (2), 1976, 1978, 1981, 1983

-Eireann Penny / 1935

-Eire Shilling / 1951

-Eire 10p / 1980, 1997, UKN

-Eire Punt / 1990, 1995

---"INLA / PIRA / IRA"---

-Eire Penny / 1948

---**"IPLO"**--- *Irish Peoples Liberation Organisation (Paramilitary)*

-*Eire Punt / 1990*

-*English 5p / 1987 (2), 1988 (2), 1989 (2)*

-*English 10p / 1969 (2), 1974 (2), 1976, 1989 (2)*

-*English Pound / 1983*

---**"OIRA"**---*Official Irish Republican Army*

-*English 10p / 1968, 1969 (3), 1977*

---**"IRB"**---*Irish Republican Brotherhood / Hamilton Commemorative.*

-*English Penny / 1854*

---**"SINN FEIN"**--- *("We Ourselves") Political wing of the IRA. Also abbreviated "SF" or "RSF."*

-*English Penny / 1916*

-*Eire 10p / 1980*

-*Eire 50p / 1996*

-*Eire Punt / 1990, 1995 (2)*

---**"SINN / FEIN / FOR / EVER"**---*Sols by Whyte's Auctioneers, Dublin (November, 2014 sale, Lot #281)*

-*English Half Crown / 1919 (2)*

---**"SINN / FEIN / FOR / EVER / A"**--- *Meaning of initial "A" not known.*

-*English Penny / 1862*

---**"TO / GLORY / SINN / FEIN"**---

-*English Penny / 1881*

---**"UP SINN FEIN"**---

-*English Penny / 1918*

---**"RSF"**--- *Republican Sinn Fein. Same as "Sinn Fein" above.*

-*English 10p / 2011*

---**"SF"**--- *Sinn Fein abbreviation*

-*English 5p / 198?*

-*Eireann Penny / 1928*

---**"VOTE / SF"**---

-*English 50p / 1981*

---**"VOTE / SINN / FEIN"**---

-*English 5p / 1979*

-*English 2-Shilling / UKN*

-*English Half Crown / 1954*

---**"VOTE / SINN / FEIN // SF"**---

-*English 10 p / 1971*

---**"S / ULSTER / F"**--- *Ulster Sinn Fein.*

-*English 2-Shilling / UKN*

---**"SS / RUC"**---*Royal Ulster Constabulary likened to the Nazi SS.*

-*English Penny / 1967*

-*English 2p / 1997*

-English 10p / 1969, 1975 (2), 1979

-English ½ Crown / 1965

---"RUC / PIGS"---

-English 2p / 1971

---"SS"--- More likely it's a variation of "SS RUC"

-English Penny / 1941, 1967

-English 10p / 1969

---"OUT"--- (Loyalist)--No Irish currency or influence in Northern Ireland.

-Eire 2p / 1971 (2)

-Eire 10p / 1969 (2), 1976

-Eire Florin / 1964

---"RATHER OUT"---Anti-Unionist sentiment.

-English 2p / 1977

---"YOU / ARE NOW / ENTERING / FREE DERRY"--- See note 20

-English Crown / 1965

---"NILLY / UTP"--- "Up The Provos" Show of support for the Provisional IRA. "Nilly" may be the issuer. Source: Belfast contact.

-English 10p / UNK

---"RNU"--- Republican Network For Unity

-English 10p / 2007

---"EIRIGI"--- Means "arise." Socialist Republican political party. Stamped clockwise around edge of coin.

-English 50p / 2014

---"ONH"--- Oglagh na hEireann (Volunteers of Ireland) Paramilitary.

-English 10p / 2008

---"EIRE / NUA"--- ("New Ireland")

-English 2 Shillings / 1947

---"RISING / ADU"--- ("Rising Up") or ("Rising Forever")

-English 2 Shillings / 1966

--"FREE / STATE"--- Reference to the Irish Free State. The 26 southern counties of Ireland gained independence from GB in 1922. Now called the Republic of Ireland.

-English 2 Shilling / 1948

--"HANSEL"---See "My Collection" for explanation

-English ½ p / 1941

---"ISDL"--- Irish Self-Determination League. (Nationalist or Loyalist?)

-English Penny / 1918

---"IRSP / RULE"--- Irish Republican Socialist Party.

-English 2p / 1971

---"IRSP"--- Irish Republican Socialist Party

-English 2 Shilling / 1965

-English 10p / 1968, 1975, 1976 (3)

-English Half Crown / 1967

---"IRSP / SC"---"SC" is Seamus Costello, the founder of IRSP in 1974.

-English 5p / 1975, 1978, 1979 (2), 1980

---**"IRSP / MM"**---Martin McMonagle, chairman of the IRSP

-English 5p/ 1979

---**"OIRA / L FALLS"**--- Official IRA / Lower Falls, West Belfast / (BC)

-English 5p / 1966

---**"NEAVE / RIH / INLA"**--- (BC)

-English 5p / 1980

---**"FUCK / THE / UVF"**---

-English 10p / 1968

---**"BUDGIE / BJR"**---William "Budgie" Allen was a UVF informant during the supergrass trials of the early 1980's.

-English Halfpenny / 1960

---**"ASH"**--- (BC)

-Eire Florin / 1951

---**"TGBNFWGE&M // INLA"**--- (BC)

-English 2p / 1978

---**"PRINCESS DI ED"**--- Reference to Princess Diana's death / (BC)

-English 50p / 1997

---**"CLUNK CLICK // DONT DI LIKE DI"**--- (BC)

-English 50p / 1997

---**"FTQ"**--- F**k the Queen

-English Penny / 1944

-English 2 Shillings / 1963

-English 10p / 1968, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1979 (6)

-English 50p / 1981(4)

-English UKN / 1969

---"PSALM / 139 / 23 & 24"---

-English 2p / 2000

---"E:R"--- Chiseled across Queen's portrait. Elizabeth (2nd) Regina.

-Eire 10p / UKN

---"FTQ // IRA / IRA"---

-English 50p / 1969

---"KTQ"---Kill The Queen.

-English 5p / 1980 (2)

-English 50p / 1969

---"MURDERER"---Blunt description of the Queen.

-English Pound / 1992

---"X"---Over the Queen's portrait.

-English 50p / 1973

*---"FTQM"--- F**k the Queen Mother /---(BC)*

-English 50p / 1998

---"ODWC"--- "Our Day Will Come"--- (BC).

-Eire Florin / 1959

---**"IU / PP"**--- *"Ireland Unfree / Padraig Pearse" / (BC)*

-Eire Florin / 1959

---**"IRELAND / UNFREE"**---

-Eire 10p / 1974

---**"IRISH REPUBLIC"**---

-English Penny / 1860

---**"NF"**--- *Na Fianna / Youth wing of the IRA / Both examples are punch stamped / (BC)*

-English Florin / 1951, 1963

---**"SOUTH ARMAGH / IRA"**--- *South Armagh Brigade of the IRA / (BC)*

-English 50p / 1969

---**"SOUTH / ARMAG / H"**---*Same as last, but no "IRA" on reverse. NOT in (BC) coin.*

-English Half Crown / 1962

---**"CO. ARMAGH"**---

-English Crown / UKN Victoria Type

-English Penny / 1797

---**"HOME RULE"**--- *Ongoing political movement to grant Ireland the right of independence. Loyalists were always opposed to home rule.*

-English 2-Shillings / 1954

---**"FT / DUP"**---*F**k The Democratic Unionist Party.*

-English 10p / 1979

---**"FT / AIA"**---*F**k The Anglo-Irish Agreement.*

-English 10p / 1980 (2)

---"PEACE"---After WWI, the Irish Civil War, or later ??

-English Penny / 1861,1918

---"1848"--- Date of the Nationalist Young Irelander Rebellion

-On heavily worn 19th Century copper Irish token.

---"1848 / J / J"---Meaning of initials unknown.

-English Penny / 1797(?)

---"1898 // 1898"--- One hundredth anniversary of the 1798 Nationalist uprising.

-Belfast trade token / UKN date

---"1916"--- Commemoration of the 1916 Nationalist Easter Rising.

-English 2p / 2000

-English 10p 1968, 1975, 1976

-Eire 2p / 1942

-Eire Shilling / 1951, 1966

---"1916 / (CLOVER LEAF)"--- (KC) All but two 2000 dated coins.

-English 2p / 1998, 2000 (4), 2001, 2004, 2006

---"GPO"---General Post Office (Dublin). See Acronyms.

-English Penny / 1916 (3)

---"UP / DEV"--- Eamon de Valera.

-Eireann Penny / 1928

---"(CLOVER LEAVES)"--- Also (Shamrock). This coin (1903) reported by Hugh

Lloyd of New Brighton in The Guardian, October 24, 2001. Clover leaves are thought by Lloyd and others to be Nationalist symbols. See coins listed above.

-English Penny / 1903, 1911, 1919

-English Florin / 1883

-English 6p / 1891, 1948

-Hibernia Penny / 1822-1823

-Howard Stores Token (1d) / 1930's?

---"TROOPS / OUT"---British troops out of Northern Ireland.

-English 10p / 1992

---"BRIT / OUT"--- Britain or British out.

'English 50p / 1976

---"NO / ENGLISH / RULE"---

-English Penny (George V) / 1913, UKN

---"SCUM / OF / BRITAIN"---

-English Penny / 1872(?)

---"U.K. / SUCKS"---

-English 50p / 1977

---"DERRY / 72"---Remembrance of the Bogside Massacure on Bloody Sunday, January, 30, 1972 in Derry.

-English 10p / 1973

---"GC / SA4"---Possibly an IRA unit designation. See Glossary

--English 10p / 1969

---**"EEC / NO"**---*European Economic Community. See Glossary. Nationalist?*

-*Eire 10p / 1969 (3)*

--**"OUT / EEC"**--*Same as last. Seen on WoC (World of Coins).*

-*English Pound / 1984*

---**"KAH"**---*"Kill All Huns" Derogatory term for Protestants.*

-*English 2 Shilling / 1962*

-*English 10p / 1968, 1979*

-*English ½ Crown / 1963*

---**"KIP"**---*Kill Ian Paisley*

-*English 10p / 1968 (2), 1969, 1973*

---**"FENIANS"**--- *Fenian Brotherhood. Irish Nationalist organization in the U.S. /1858 – 1880. Also a pejorative term used to describe Nationalists*

-*English 2 Shillings / 1951*

---**"FB // FB"**--- *Fenian Brotherhood.*

-*English Penny / 1936*

--**"TERRORISM"**---

-*English Farthing / 1754*

---**"(CROWN) / DAN L OCONNELL"**---*Politician who fought for Catholic emancipation in the early 19th century.*

-*English Penny / 1797 (5), 1807*

---**"TURNCOAT / DAN L OCONNELL / TRAITER TO/ IRELAND / (CROWN)"**---

-*English Penny / 1797*

---"**DAN OCONNELL**"---(No crown)

-English Penny / 1797

---"**DAN L OCONNELL**"---(No crown)

-English Penny / 1797

---"**RBA / 1602 / PRESTON**"---

-English Penny / 1886 (?)

---"**(COFFIN) / PADDY / (SHAMROCK)**"---

-Hibernia ½ Penny / 1769

---"**(BROAD ARROW)**"--- See note 21

-English Penny / 1797 (2)

-English Florin / 1960

---"**(BROAD ARROW / (X SCRATCHED OVER QUEEN'S EYE)**"--- Broad arrow counterstamped / "X" scratched on.

-English Penny / 1899

---"**(BROAD ARROW) // (DEFACED)**"---Broad arrow applied with a center punch and appears as a series of dots. "Eire" and harp are defaced by tooling.

-Eire 10p / 1969

---"**POW**"--- (Prisoner of War) Defaced World War II era coin protesting the imprisonment of Nationalists.

-English Half Penny / 1942

---"**SUPPORT / POWS**"--- A show of support for Irish Nationalist political prisoners.

-Eire 10p / 1974

---"**JOHN / WHYITE / OMAGH**"--

-English Penny / 1862, UKN

---"KILLYLEAGH / GORDIE"---

-EIRE 10p / 1969

---"ROI"---Republic of Ireland.

-English Florin / 1922

---"LK"--- Long Kesh Prison. See Hunger Strikers.

-Eire 10 p / 1997

---"H / BLOCK"---

-Eire 10p / UKN

---"SMASH / H / BLOCK / 8"---(IRA prisoners were kept in H Block 8) This coin is in the collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge University. Referred to me by Assistant Keeper in the Coins and Medals Department, Prof. Richard Kelleher.

-English Penny / 1971

---"8"---Block 8, Maze Prison.

-English 1p / 1987

---"MAZE / H / BLOCK"---Maze is another name used for Long Kesh Prison. Political prisoners were kept in the H Blocks. See Hunger Strikers.

-English 10p / 1977

---"81"---Long Kesh hunger strike – 1981

-English Penny / 1986

---"WAR"---

--English ½ Penny / 1799

--English Penny / 1863, 1929

--English 3p / 1943 (2)

---"LH / WAR"---

-English Penny / 1914

---(Nationalist Hunger Strikers – Name // Affiliation)---

These ten coins are stamped with the name // affiliation of each hunger striker who died during the Nationalist hunger strike at Maze Prison / Long Kesh between March 1 and October 3, 1981. Some related pieces are added, but are not "Hunger Striker" coins or part of the Belfast Collection. These are indicated with a (#) sign

---"BOBBY SANDS // IRA"--- Commander of IRA prisoners in Long Kesh. (BC) See Glossary for discussion of Bobby Sands issues.

-English 10p / 1970

(#) ---"SANDS / M.P"---Sands ran for and won a seat in Parliament during the strike. Not from the Belfast Collection.

-English 2p / 1981

-English UKN / 1980

(#)---"BHS"---BS=Bobby Sands. H=H block, Maze Prison. Not from the Belfast Collection.

(#)---"AHB / BS"---"AHB" = Anti-H Block. "BS" = Bobby Sands.

-English 5p / 1979, 1980 (11)

-English 10p / 1980 (3)

(#)--- "55 / BSHLK"--- 5 5 before date of coin (1981) is date Bobby Sands died. "LK"=Long Kesh.

-English 2p / 1981

(#)--- "BS"--- Bobby Sands

-English 10p / 1970, 1976, 1980

*(#)--- **"BS / RIP"**--- Bobby Sands / Rest in peace.*

-English 10p / 1984

*(#)---**"BOBBY / H BLOCK"**---*

-English 50p / 1973

*---**"F / HUGHES // IRA"**--- Francis Hughes (BC)*

-English 10p / 1968

*---**"RAY / McCREESH // IRA"**--- Raymond McCreesh (BC)*

-English 10p / 1975

*---**"PATSY / O HARA // INLA"**--- Commander of INLA prisoners in Long Kesh (BC)*

-English 10p / 1969

*---**"JOE / McD // IRA"**--- Joe McDonnell (BC)*

-English 10p / 1971

*---**"MARTIN / HURSON // IRA"**--- (BC)*

-English 10p / 1979

*(#)---**"M / H // INLA"**---(INLA designation is an error / Hurson was IRA)*

-English 10p / 1979 (2)

*---**"KEVIN / LYNCH // INLA"**--- (BC)*

-English 10p / 1974

*(#) ---**"K / LYNCH // INLA"**---Not from the Belfast Collection, but acquired separately in 2017. Different font and slogan indicates a different issuer. Note initial "K" used instead of "Kevin."*

-English 50p-EEC Commemorative / 1973

(#) ---"**K / L // INLA**"---

-English 10p / 1977, 1979 (2)

---"**KIERAN / DOC // IRA**"--- Kieran Doherty (Nickname was "Doc" or "Big Doc")
BC

-English 10p / 1980

(#) ---"**K / D // INLA**"---(INLA stamped in error / Doherty was IRA.

---"**TOM / McELEE // IRA**"--- Tom McElwee (Mispelled or abbreviated) (BC)

-English 10p / 1968

---"**MICK / DEVINE // INLA**"--- Michael Devine (BC)

-English 10p / 1977

---(**Graffiti and Defaced Coins**)--

(Graffiti coins are those tooled or defaced with political messages, symbols, or initials, as opposed to coins counterstruck with steel punches or dies).

---"**(HOLE) / (BULLS EYE)**"--- Crude bulls eye and "bullet" hole over Queen's portrait. (BC)

-English 5p / 1980

---"**(EYE SCRATCHED OUT) / CMB**"--- (BC)

-English 5p / 1969

---"**ODWC**"--- "Our Day Will Come" (BC)

-English 5p / 1980

---"**(PORTRAIT DEFACED) // 11 / ("X" OVER CROWN) / 13**"--- (BC)

-English 5p / 1971

---"("X" OVER PORTRAIT'S EYE / FB)"--- Fenian Brotherhood (BC)

-English Penny / 1900

---"REM / 16"--- Remember 1916 / Easter Rising. (BC)

-Eire Penny / 1966

---"(THROAT CUT) // 16)"---(BC)

-English Penny / 1966

---"(PORTRAIT HOLED) // (BRITANNIA DEFACED)"

-Woods Hibernia Half Penny / 1723

---"IRA // IRA"---

-Eireann Florin / 1934

---"RIRA"--- (Engraved)---- See note 22

-English 50p / 2006

---"(CROWN)"--- (Engraved----) See note 23

-Eire 2p / 1971

-Eire Florin / 1962, 1963, 1964

-Eire 50p / 1970

---"1690"--- (Engraved)

-Eire 50p / 1970

---"UVF"--- (Engraved)

-Eire 50p / 1970

---**"ULSTER // ULSTER"**--- (Engraved)

-Eire 5p / 1971

---**"UVF / UVF // 1983 / UVF / X / X"**--- Crudely engraved coin with heavy environmental damage. The significance of the date 1983 is unknown to me. The two "X"s are applied over the lower part of the harp strings. (KC)

-Eire 10p / 1978

---**"WILLIAM / EWART / GLADSTONE / DIED 1898 / AGED 89"** ---Engraved, not counterstamped.

--French 10 Centimes / 1854

---**"POPERY / LONDON"**--- Likely related to next. (Counterstruck, NOT engraved) In the collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge University.

-English Penny / 1797

---**"NO POPERY / JB // 18 / JB / JB"**--- (Engraved)---- In the collection of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge University. Courtesy of Prof. Richard Kelleher curator of the Coins and Medals Department.--- [See note 24](#)

-Irish Half Penny / 1805

---**"HANG ALL THE IRISH CATHOLIC PRIESTS"**--- (Engraved)---- [See note 25](#)

-English Penny / 1797

---**"THE GLOURIOUS & IMMORTAL MEMORY / (BUST OF KING WILLIAM III) // KING & CONSTITUTION / (ROYAL ARMS)"**--- (Engraved)---- [See note 26](#)

-Smooth 30.5mm holed copper coin or disc / UKN

--**"(LEOPARD) / CORKE / (PALM BRANCHES)"**--Cork Siege Token (1690)--- [See note 28](#)

-William Ballard trade token / 1677 (22) (2 Varieties known)

--**"CORKE"**--- (In rectangular depression)

-Badly corroded UKN copper coin

---"(LIMERICK SIEGE HALF PENNY)"--

-Overstruck on James II Gunmoney / 1691 (2)

---"(ST. PATRICK (OR) ST. ANDREW / SALTIRE)"---(Counterstruck, NOT engraved) This seemed the proper place to list this piece ----- [See note 27](#)

-English Penny / 180(?)

---"1832"---Reform Act of 1832-Expanded voting rights in Ireland.

-Hibernia Penny / 1805

---"(DEFACED // BENT)"---

-Hibernia ½ Penny / 180(?)

---"(HOLED) / 13"--See my collection for explanation.

-English Half Penny / 1916

---"(ANVIL)"---Image struck over King's bust.

-English Penny / 1936

---"EX"---Over Queen's portrait.

-English 6p / 1960

---"(DEFACED)"---Four heavy punch marks obliterate the face of the King.

-English 2d / 1797

---"XX"---Defaces the Queen

-English 6p / UKN Victoria

---"(DEFACEMENT)"---Roughly holed through portrait.

-English Cartwheel Penny / UKN

---"(DEFACEMENT)"---Holed through portrait

-English Half Penny / 1806

---"(DEFACEMENT)"---Holed portrait and punches across throat.

-English Half Penny / 1773

---"(DEFACEMENT)"---Harp is tooled out.

-Hibernia Half Penny / 1769

---"(DRILLED HOLES)"---Coin mutilated by drilling 5 holes in the body. The seller was given this coin (1931 Eireann Penny) by his grandfather in the 1970s who told him it was an example of common mutilations done by apprentices in the Belfast shipyards. The purpose was to discourage the circulation of Irish coins in the North.

The 1928 6p was found by American collector Jacob Stein in a dealer's junk box at a coin show in Seattle, Washington, 2015.

-Eireann Penny / 1931 (5 holes)

-Eireann 6p / 1928 (4 holes)

---"(CUT COIN)"---From the same source and under the same circumstances as the 1931 Eireann Penny above. The edge cutting was another form of purposeful damage. Both examples exhibit natural toning of the coin and mutilation consistent with age, so were done many years ago.

-Eire Half Penny / 1953

*---"Counterstamped Coins With Uncertain Messages"---
(All Nationalist)?*

---"(EYE GOUGE) / W / W // D"---

-Irish Penny / 1806

---"ML"--- Stamped over harp. Meaning unknown. I've asked several of my Irish sources to translate but none could.

-Eireann 3d / 1928

---"X//X"--- Faint X scratched over both portrait and harp.

-Irish Penny / 1805

---"OXO"--- Oxo is Irish slang for "done". May be a reference to the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922?

-English Half Penny / 1931

---"OTS"--- Stamped across portrait. Meaning of OTS is unknown to me. Political statement?

-English 2-shilling / 1947

---"(HAMMER & SICKLE) / V"---A "victory" proclamation of some kind by the Irish Communist Party?

-English Penny / 1938

--English Penny / 1916

---"BAD"---Counterstamped across portrait of Queen Victoria. A "bad" Monarch, or someone's initials?

-English Shilling / 1858

---"BSOU"---Since this is on an English coin, it's likely a Nationalist piece. Could "BS" stand for hunger-striker Bobby Sands?

-English 10p / 1976

*---"FVU"---Coin seen in the collection of the Linen Hall Library, Belfast. Its meaning is unclear. F**k Vanguard Unionists?*

-Eire Florin / 1966

---"ANNE / MC / IVOR"---Offered by Purcell Auctioneers, Birr, Co. Offaly, May 9, 2008, Lot #246...all, except this and the following two coins below were known political issues.

-Eire Florin / UKN

---"E /15"---See last for explanation. Could this be a paramilitary unit designation?

-Eire Florin / UKN

---"CP"---See last for explanation.

-Eire 5p / UKN

---"IRELAND / 1918"---

-English Half Penny / 1900

--- (Political Banknotes) ---

(Apparently, few examples of political stamped currency have survived. With the exception of two with handwritten slogans, ones I don't believe to be authentic, and about a dozen others related to Scottish independence, these are the only examples that I've seen. These sixteen were acquired from trusted sources and are in my collection).

---"IRA / 1916"--- Rubber-stamped in black over portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

-English 1-Pound note / S/N DU81 775051 / Note is in good condition, but has small stain left, bottom corner (front). From Belfast collector V.L. , February, 2010.

---"FIGHT BACK / JOIN THE RA / MARTY TL 7(2?)"--- Rubber-stamped in blue on front of note.

-English 1-Pound note / S/N Z84D 814811 / "Fight" spelled incorrectly or abbreviated. "RA" is short for IRA. "Marty" was likely the stamper. "TL" stands for Turf Lodge (West Belfast). "7(2?)" may be the year the note was stamped. The note was torn and repaired with tape, which has since turned yellow. From Belfast collector V.L., who supplied the translations. September, 2014.

---"IRA / REMEMBER / 1916"---Rubber-stamped in black over portrait of Queen.

-English 1-Pound note / S/N BT08 169567. This example shows typical wear and creasing for a circulated note. There are several numbers...29, 30, etc. penciled on the front and back, but probably have nothing to do with its political message. From

Nathan Clark, Thatcham, Berkshire, UK., July 28, 2017 (\$8) who acquired it at an antiques fair in February, 2017.

---"NO POPE / IN / ULSTER"--- *Embossed or die-struck with individual letter punches in upper left corner of note.*

-Irish 1-Punt note / S/N DGK 863868 / Dated 12.04.89 / Difficult to see because there's been no color added to the slogan, with the exception of some darkness around the word "Ulster." My source in Co. Antrim, N. Ireland told me the note was discovered in an old wallet with several other bills obtained from a lot at an estate sale.

---"ENGLAND OUT OF IRELAND"--- *Rubber-stamped in black across portrait of George Washington.*

-U.S. 1-Dollar note / Series 1988A / S/N B20364755N / Rare show of Nationalist support on American currency. In many years of searching, I've never seen another example. From American collector Lonnie Monaco, Pennsauken, New Jersey October, 2014. Acquired by Monaco in a large collection of coins and currency bought from a New Jersey collector.

---"TROOPS OUT / OF IRELAND / NOW"--- *Rubber-stamped in blue twice across portrait of the Queen. The first stamp is right-side-up, but the second is upside down. The legends are weak but readable.*

-Australian 1-Dollar note / Printed 1966-1974 / S/N DCY 377082 / First Australian stamped note I've seen. From Robert Kovacevic, Kingsville, Victoria, Australia. April 5, 2021 (\$16). No provenance or history known to seller.

---"HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND"--- *Circular rubber stamp in black ink applied in the upper right corner on the reverse of an English 1-Pound banknote. The stamp was a stock item originally sold by Glasgow publishers Scottish Secretariat. The condition of the host is poor and exhibits holes, tears, discoloring and, unfortunately, is torn in two.*

-English 1-Pound note / S/N C29X848155 / Chief Cashier Jasper Hollom (1962-1966). This note was issued until 1984 and withdrawn in 1988 in favor of a 1-Pound coin. First note I've seen specifically aimed at the Scottish independence movement. The seller found the banknote among belongings of his late father who was born in Scotland. The family often vacationed there so it was likely acquired during one of their visits. From James Carey, Rugby, Warwickshire, UK. (August 8, 2021) (\$5).

---"SCOTISH SELF GOVERNMENT IS OVERDUE"---*Circular rubber stamp in red ink struck in the upper right corner on the reverse of a Bank of Scotland 1-Pound banknote. The note's condition is very good but has three minor folds and a distracting brown spot (adhesive?) on the reverse in the ship's sails.*

-Bank of Scotland 1-Pound note / S/N A/A 3312772 / Governor Steven Bilsland / dated 1st December, 1959. This series was issued from 1955 until 1967 and withdrawn in 1968. I've seen only one other example, and that stamped on the reverse of a Great Britain Bank of England 10 shillings note. It was offered in a Heritage Auctions lot in August, 2014.

The seller acquired the note from a shop in Lincolnshire about 10 years ago. From Paul Lianoa, Boston, Lincolnshire, UK. (January 19, 2023) (\$14).

---SPECIAL NOTE---*The following six Scottish protest notes were all acquired from the same source. The seller discovered them at a car boot at the Edinburgh Corn Exchange on New Market Rd. in May, 2024. Though I'm not familiar with the original source, I have had dealings with the seller in a number of other transactions over a long period of time. I believe these examples are genuine as I trust her judgment but do have reservations.*

It seems likely that this series was issued by the same person or group, possibly the SNP. Purchased from Janet Brechin / Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland (Ag. 17, 2024) (\$3 apiece).

---"SNP / SCOTLAND / (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS)"---*(Image # SNP A1 / B1)*
Stamps struck in Scottish blue center-right of note with two small Scottish flag symbols. The reverse is blank but shows some bleed-through from the stamps on the front. The note is generally in good condition but is slightly wrinkled but exhibits one unobtrusive fold. SNP stands for the Scottish National Party. Founded in 1934, it's always been a leading for Scottish independence.

-Clydesdale Bank PLC 1-Pound note / S/N D CX 150391 / Chief General Manager A.R. Cole Hamilton / Dated 8 April, 1985 Glasgow / Series issued 1982 thru 1988 when they were withdrawn.

---"SAOR ALBA ANIS / FREE SCOTL(AND)"---*(Image # SNP 2A / 2B)*
As with all these six examples, the legends are stamped in Scottish blue ink. The stamping is of poor quality and shows the AND of SCOTLAND missing. The edges or shoulders of the stamps are also visible further attesting to the poor quality. "Saor Alba Anis" is Gaelic for "Free Scotland Now". The host is heavily circulated and exhibits wrinkling, several old folds, and two pin holes right-center of the portrait.

-Clydesdale Bank PLC 1-Pound note / S/N D AT 185660 / Chief General Manager A.R. Cole Hamilton / Dated 1 February, 1978 Glasgow.

---"FREE / SCOTLAND / (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS) // (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS)"---(Image # SNP 3A / 3B) Stamps struck in two lines center-left of bridge tower on front of note. Six small Scottish flag symbols are applied randomly around the main stamps. The one far right is badly faded. On the reverse several flag symbols are applied badly and have faded with age. This example has circulated widely and shows substantial wear but no tears or pin holes.

Royal Bank of Scotland 1-Pound note / S/N A 42 660155 / General Managers J.B. Burke and Lord G.B. Robertson / Dated 19 March, 1969. Series discontinued in 2001 and rarely seen in circulation after 2006.

---(M / C / Z / (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS) // C / C / SCOTLAND / (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS)"---(Image # SNP 4A / 4B) The purpose of the random letters stamped on both sides are unknown to me. The reverse of the note has only one legible word visible...Scotland. There's some smudged ink spots scattered about which may have been attempts to apply others. The note itself has circulated very little if at all. I would describe it's condition as new / crisp.

-Royal Bank of Scotland 1-Pound note / S/N C 94 098044 / Chief Group Executive Fred Goodwin / Dated 1 October, 2001. Bills issued under Goodwin's signature were dated from 27 June thru 1 October, 2001.

---"SCOTLAND (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS) // SCOTLAND"---(Image # SNP 5A / 5B) This bill is a match to SN 4A / 4B with the exception of the stamps and the serial number of course. Also in near new condition with the exception of a prominent horizontal fold.

---"SCOTLAND (SCOTTISH FLAG SYMBOLS) // FREE SCOTLAND"---(Image # SNP 6A / 6B)---Very similar to SNP 4 and SNP 5. The serial number (C 94 098017) is unique of course. Again, I would describe the condition of this banknote as new / crisp with no folds or other distractions.

**** Please note that this census includes only coins or tokens that are in my collection, or are examples that I have seen images of or examined in-hand. It also includes pieces referred to me by Dr. Gregory Brunk and other trusted sources in the U.S. and overseas.*

Acknowledgments:

-- An especially valuable resource was an article written by O.D. Cresswell, "Some Countermarked Eire Coins", published in the N.I. Bulletin, (Vol. 11, No. 11) November, 1977 / Pgs. 355-359

-- Other resources of great importance were the June 20, 2006 auction catalog of Dix, Noonan, Webb, that offered "A collection of Irish Countermarked Propaganda Coins" (Lots 559-706), and Lot #246 offered by Purcell Auctioneers, Birr, Co. Offaly on May 9, 2018 online.

-- Special thanks to Prof. Richard Kelleher of Cambridge University who provided me inventory lists of important collections in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge and the Linen Hall Library in Belfast. Subsequent to Prof. Kelleher's list of the Linen Hall Library collection, Hanes Rosenau of Columbia University, NYC supplied me with some additional examples that were unlisted earlier

-- Inventory of an important collection in the possession of the American Numismatic Society, NYC was made available to me in May, 2015 by Matthew Whitman the Assistant Curator of the Coins and Currency Department.

At present 920 of these coins are in my personal collection.

---Interesting Statistics---

**** Please note that certain numbers and percentages may vary slightly as mistakes were invariably made in compiling them over the years. Some are also rounded off to make the results clearer. They are, however, a mostly accurate representation of each category. The coins of "Uncertain Meaning" are not used in any way in my analysis, with the exception of in the "Total" number.*

Number of coins in census (less "Uncertain Meaning") - - - - - 2,606

Coins of "Uncertain Meaning" - - - - - 14

Total - - - - - 2,620

"UVF" stamped coins - - - - 875 (33.6 % of ALL Nationalist & Loyalist issues)

"IRA" stamped coins - - - - 315 (12.1 % of ALL Nationalist & Loyalist issues)

Most commonly stamped coin - - - - 1969 Eire 10p - - 406 (15.6 % of All coins)

Distinct font and size stamps noted on "UVF" examples - - - - - 17

(This suggests many different issuers)

Unique acronyms, slogans, and pictorials, or combinations of each type applied to coins. See attached list. - - - - - 381

Loyalist slogans struck on Eire coins - - - - 92 % (1,653 of 1,810)

Loyalist slogans struck on English coins - - - 8 % (136 of 1,810)

--- Some believe that a Loyalist would never deface an English coin, so any Loyalist issues struck on English coins must be fake. The statistics above disagrees as a significant number are.

Most likely a majority of these are done with either no particular thought of defacement, or were done by Loyalists who simply disrespected or disliked the monarch. Others may have been the product of the Ulster Nationalism movement of the early 1970s. A small faction of the UDA and others in the Loyalist community endorsed the goal of securing Northern Ireland's independence from both the UK and the Irish Republic. There is an example of this support in the census... "UDA/ ENGLISH / OUT" struck on a 1970 Eire 50p.

Nationalist slogans struck on Eire coins - - - - 15 % (117 of 771)

Nationalist slogans struck on English coins - - 85 % (654 of 771)

Bruce R. Mosher

Cherry Hill, NJ / USA

Compiled from notes (May 10, 2011)

Last updated (August 31, 2025)

Census of Irish Political Tokens

(NOTES)

-Note 1 ---“UVF // UU”--- Coin was found by seller among his grandmother's things after her passing in 2010. Apparently, she traveled extensively and acquired a large amount and variety of holiday money over the years.

-Note 2 ---”UDA”--- The example struck on the 1970 Eire 50p is stamped “UDA” on both sides of the coin. The word “Eire” is obliterated by four “X”s. There's a single “V” (Vanguard) stamp struck above the harp, and a “(Broad Arrow)” struck across the “7” in the date.

-Note 3 ---”1688”--- In 1688 the so-called Glorious Revolution overthrew the Catholic King of England, James II, and made way for the ascendancy of Protestant King William III. When James attempted to regain the throne in 1690, his army was defeated by William at the Battle of the Boyne near Drogheda, County Meath. Both events solidified Protestant rule in England. As a result, these dates are of great importance to modern-day Protestants.

*-Note 4 --- Coins in the census marked (**) are from a small group recovered by an English metal detectorist on Penrhos Beach near Holyhead, Isle of Anglesey, Wales between 2016 and 2018. I've dubbed these the “Holyhead Coins.” Holyhead is the site of a major ferry connection between the UK and Ireland crossing the Irish Sea. The route of the Stena Line ferry to and from Holyhead runs just slightly Northwest of Penrhos Beach.*

To further give credence to the notion that these coins are indeed genuinely dug examples, the following quote from a man named Brian Hanley on the Dublin website www.ComeHereToMe.com in 2012 is offered. This is in response to a post in regard to a “UVF” coin acquired from his father by a man named Donal. “I have a few of these, you always seemed to come back from the Holyhead ferry with them, both Irish and English coins. I seem to remember you could use English coins here anyway.”

Since these coins had illegal political slogans stamped on them, they very well may have been thrown overboard, or dumped on the beach by someone who thought it prudent to dispose of them.

All show varying degrees of environmental damage. According to the detectorist, those found further from the water in deeper sand were in better condition than those dug near the water and closer to the surface. Their condition was likely effected by the movement of the tides and their proximity to rocks and debris. Unfortunately some of the coins were cleaned. Not being a coin collector, he wasn't aware of the hobby's aversion to “making them look better.”

-Note 5 ---"Vanguard / Vanguard"---The counterstamps on the Eire 10p are from a very small prepared punch, as opposed to being struck with individual letter punches. This particular coin is only the second example of a modern coin in the entire census stamped by this method. The other is "U.V.F." applied to a 1965 Eire Penny. This fact suggests a more sophisticated and professional approach to creating these propaganda coins.

-Note 6 ---"Foreign"--- Reference to the resistance to circulating Irish money in Northern Ireland. Many Loyalist considered it foreign money, and refused to accept it in commerce.

-Note 7 ---"IRA.Scum"--- The 1966 Eire Florin was bought from a Dublin collector in July, 2015. He told me he acquired the coin sometime in 1984 at Manor News on Manor St, in Dublin, The shopkeeper told him she received counterstamped coins quite frequently.

-Note 8 ---"Keep / Ulster / British"--- My example, on a 1969 Eire 10p, was found in a box of coins left by the seller's deceased father. The seller described to me how his father, a taxi driver in Belfast, save unusual coins he received in the fare box. This was one of them. Interestingly, the fare from Castle St. in Belfast City Centre to anywhere in West Belfast was 10p in the 1970s. He drove a cab for nearly forty years in Belfast.

-Note 9 ---"Kick / The / Pope"--- This coin was acquired from a Belfast collector in April, 2014. He related to me that he had bought a collection of "defaced" political coins from a former Belfast shopkeeper who had pulled them from circulation during the 1960s and 70s. This was part of the accumulation.

-Note 10 ---"STB / CC"--- "STB" stands for "Simply The Best" and "CC" for "C Company." Simply The Best was the slogan used by C Company of the UDA / UFF paramilitary unit operating from the Lower Shankill in West Belfast.

-Note 11 --- "Sons Of KAI / Wog"--- KAI (Kill all Irish) is the name of one of the violent Loyalist tartan gangs that rampaged through the Rathcoole Housing Estates just outside Belfast in the 1970s. The Sons of KAI is a modern Irish flute band with apparent ties to the gang. The band, organized in recent years,disbanded at some point, but regrouped in 2006 allegedly with some former KAI members among its ranks. In Loyalist circles they're known as a "kick the pope" band.

The individual punches used to counterstamp the coin have an odd, almost homemade appearance to them. While standard contemporary punches are "sterile" in appearance and leave relatively thin impressions when struck, these are small,

wide-bodied, and crudely made. It's a style of that I've seen on only a small number of Irish political issues. This example may very well be unique.

-Note 12 --- "Loyal Ulster Men" --- The devices, apparently stamped on a very old English Half Penny (c1800), are badly worn and difficult to decipher. The phrase "Loyal Ulster Men", however, is easily identified and is struck in a circle around a crown resting on a drum. Under the drum appears to be crossed swords and flags of some nature. On the reverse is a large rosette or flower, possibly a Tudor Rose. While my research uncovered nothing in regard to who the Loyal Ulster Men were, my feeling is that they may have been the forerunner of the Orange Order. The Orange Order was founded in 1796 in Loughgall, County Antrim. There's also a possibility that the phrase "Loyal Ulster Men" doesn't describe an organization, but simply affirms that Loyalist men many times prefer to be called Ulstermen rather than Irishmen.

-Note 13 --- "(Defacement) // (Defacement)" --- The obverse of the coin has numerous vertical scratches through the harp from rim to rim. The reverse shows three slashes through the body of the salmon and a series of "X"-shaped scratches defacing the word "Florin."

-Note 14 --- "(Raised Open Hand) / (Heart)" --- An interesting Loyalist pictorial counterstamp probably dating to the late 19th century. The raised hand is a depiction of the ancient symbol of Ulster, the Red Hand, and is commonly used by Loyalists. The heart symbolizes devotion to the Crown. Rather than rudely defacing the Queen's portrait as a Nationalist rendition would, the symbols are much less offensive in placement and application.

-Note 15 --- "(Tudor Rose // Tudor Rose)" --- An extremely early and important show of Loyalist political support for the ascendancy of Protestant rule in Ireland. During the Glorious Revolution of 1688, Protestant William of Orange seized the throne from the Catholic King James II, and when James attempted to regain it in 1690 he was defeated at the Battle of the Boyne, by now William III. The victory secured once and for all the supremacy of Protestant rule in England.

The so-called Tudor Rose was a heraldic badge of Williams' ruling House of Stuart, so these small countermarks apparently shows support for him. Since James was also of the House of Stuart, albeit a converted Catholic, it could be argued that the countermarks are a desecration of William's portrait, and thus show support for James. However, in my mind, the symbolism is more likely in favor of William.

This coin was dug by an English metal-detectorist in the spring of 2017 on a hill just east of Lovedon Lane in the village of Kings Worthy, Hampshire. Due to extreme corrosion the date cannot be determined, but would have to be sometime between 1695 and 1701. These were the only years that Half Pennies were minted during William's

reign.

-Note 16 --- "Guinness"--- I believe this to be a Loyalist political statement with the term "Guinness" referring to the Irish beer company.

Since its founding by Arthur Guinness in 1759, the company has been a staunch supporter of Irish Unionism. Not only was her founder a committed Protestant Loyalist, but many of his descendants were as well. Arthur Guinness opposed the Nationalist rebellion of 1798 just as passionately as his descendants did the 1916 Easter Rising. Earlier, in 1913, the company donated 10,000 Pounds to the UVF to fund a campaign opposing Irish legislative independence.

Even as late as the 1930s, brewers employed by Guinness were forbidden to marry Catholics, and were forced to resign if they did. Up until the 1960s the company made a concerted effort to deny employment to Catholics. Apparently, despite all their anti-Catholicism, it was quite acceptable to sell beer to them.

-Note 17---"No / Good"---I believe this to be a slogan pertaining to King George V failure to support the Loyalist view on Home Rule that would allow the six northern counties of Ireland to remain in the United Kingdom if a Home Rule bill were to ever pass. Though in favor of such a proposal, he failed to vote for it as he feared the outbreak of civil war if it became law.

*A quote listed on Page 291 of "The British Monarchy and Ireland: 1800 to the Present" James Loughlin (2007) is apparently attributed to Sir Edward Carson. He was the primary leader of the Irish Unionist Party (IUP) and in favor of any measure that granted Northern Ireland exclusion from a possible Home Rule bill. The quote is: "The King is **no good**. He is not loyal." If not Carson's, it was a widely held view by Ulster Unionists according to Loughlin. The "No Good" slogan struck across the portrait of King George V on a 1920 English Penny was likely applied by a disgruntled Loyalist.*

-Note 18---"G.F"--- Normally I would be hesitant to list this as a political issue, but several factors have led me to believe it is.

While it may simply be someone's initials or a commercial company logo, I don't feel that's the case here. I've found from long experience that nearly all counterstamps applied to modern Irish coins are of a political nature. There is simply no history of the Irish doing otherwise.

A more important confirmation, however, is the discovery of a similarly stamped coin seen on an internet coin forum several years ago. (World of Coins, March, 2008). It appeared in a thread discussing Troubles political issues. The other examples posted by "Figleaf" were common "UDA", "UVF" type issues. While the poster seemed to have a solid foundation of knowledge about the genre, he too was baffled by the meaning of "G.F" The coin was in a lot of Troubles counterstamped coins he'd acquired from a trusted source in Belfast in the early 1980's. He thought all were

genuine and of a political nature, as do I, so assumed “G.F” was as well. Unfortunately, he only described his example as an “older Irish Florin.” My stamp is applied to a 1940 Eire Shilling, so if his “older” Florin is a WW 2 era coin there could be some explanation there. Interestingly, the man who I bought mine from originally bought it for the same reason...he thought there was a political connection.

Update: Surprisingly, I was able to get in touch with Figleaf and inquire about the coin. Unfortunately, he disposed of the coins in 2013 and doesn't recall the date of the “G.F” piece.

-Note 19---”IV / FF”--- (Irish Volunteers / Fianna Fail) The Nationalist Irish Volunteers...Irish Volunteer Force... was formed in 1913 to counter the formation of the Unionist Ulster Volunteers a year earlier. Its members were comprised of members of the Gaelic League, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Sinn Fein, It would eventually become the Irish Republican Army.

“FF” stands for Fianna Fail (Army of Ireland) and was a device that appeared in the design of the Irish Volunteers cap badge. A political party organized in 1926 also adopted the name Fianna Fail, but had no connection to the IV.

This coin is not counterstamped, but has “IV / FF” crudely scratched over the King's portrait. Though faint, it is readable and appears legitimate. The toning and coloring of both coin and acronyms are exact, suggesting a long ago application.

The seller, from Swinford, Co. Mayo told me the coin was found pushed up into the thatch of a shed's roof on his property. An address search on a map site online showed a number of outbuildings on the property, thus making the seller's assertion plausible.

Swinford and the surrounding areas saw action in both the 1916 Easter Rising as well as during the Irish War for Independence c1919 / 1921. This is likely a relic of those times.

-Note 20 --- “You / Are Now / Entering / Free Derry”--- Free Derry (Saor Dhoire) was a self-declared autonomous zone of Derry, Northern Ireland, that existed from 1969 until 1972. This slogan was painted on the gable wall of a house at the corner of Lecky Rd. and Fahan St, in the Bogside in January, 1969 by resident John Casey. Beginning several days after its appearance, and continuing for over three years, were periods of violence, blockades, and marches. It pitted armed citizen militias and paramilitaries against the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) and regular units of the British Army in the Bogside and Creggan neighborhoods of Derry. The Free Derry movement ended on July 31, 1972 when sizable numbers of British troops with armored vehicles entered the neighborhoods.

The collector who sold me the coin bought it at a coin fair in Belfast in 1989.

-Note 21 --- “(Broad Arrow)”--- The broad arrow symbol consists of a short-shafted

“stick-figure” arrow. The use of the arrow denoted ownership by the British government, and was used extensively to mark Crown property. Beginning in the 1870s and continuing into the 1920s it was marked on prison uniforms and boots as a means of thwarting prison escapes. It was opined by researchers of two examples struck on 1797 English Pennies and offered at a Baldwin's auction in 2003 that they may have also been used as prison money.

It's thought that a broad arrow stamp on a modern coin is a show of support for Nationalists political prisoners. Though this example resembles a normal arrow with a standard length shaft, it was likely meant to depict a broad arrow. It's struck over the portrait as to be an obvious defacement.

-Note 22 --- “RIRA”--- (Engraved) Received by seller in change at a shop in London in 2009.

-Note 23 --- “(Crown)”--- (Engraved) These five examples exhibit a crudely engraved crown resting atop the Irish harp. The symbolism is much like that seen on the old Irish Hibernia coins of the 18th and early 19th century. This is a Loyalist plea that Ireland be reunited with the United Kingdom. The crowns appear similar, but it's not apparent that all were issued by the same person or group.

-Note 24--- “NO POPERY / JB // 18 / JB / JB”--- “No Popery” is a religious slogan defined by the website churchinhistory.org as “the need of some Ulster politicians to engender fear of Catholics so as to avert a united Ireland.” The coin is holed and suggests it was worn by a supporter as a show of support for Protestantism.

The initials “JB” are likely those of the maker, and the “18” could be the unfinished date of issue.

-Note 25--- “HANG ALL THE IRISH CATHOLIC PRIESTS”--- These very old protest coins are extremely rare. This one is engraved neatly around the bust of the King, and the figure of Britannia is defaced by multiple tool marks. In all likelihood, the tooling was done first as a Nationalist sign of disrespect. The engraving, carefully applied as to not deface the monarch, would be a Loyalist sentiment applied later.

-Note 26--- “THE GLOURIOUS & IMMORTAL MEMORY / (Bust of King William III) // KING & CONSTITUTION / (Royal Arms)” (Engraved)--- These same devices appear on struck 34 mm medals issued about 1800 by the loyalist Orange Association (apparent forerunner of the Orange Order). They commemorate the ascendancy of Protestant rule in Ireland. This is the only example of an engraved medal of this type I've ever seen, and may be unique.

-Note 27--- “(ST. PATRICK (OR) ST. ANDREW / SALTIRE)”---I believe this to be a crude rendition of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, and an early Nationalist

protest of English rule. It's a difficult stamp to attribute, and could possibly represent the Scottish patron saint, St. Andrew. Although the X-shaped cross or saltier is traditionally called the St. Andrew's Cross, there is ample evidence of its use in representing both countries and saints.

While the Irish have a long history of this form of political protest, the Scots do not. The look and placement of the stamp suggests to me an Irish Nationalist origin, and I've listed it as such.

-Note 28 ---"(LEOPARD) / CORKE / (PALM BRANCHES)"--- Originally thought to date back to the English Civil War era (1642-1651) of King Charles I and the siege of Cork, Ireland, research efforts later placed these Corke tokens in the period of the Williamite War (1688-1690). It was discovered that some examples, perhaps all of them, were over-struck on William Ballard merchant tokens dated 1677. Some examples show parts of the undertype while others don't.

Ballard was a Cork merchant / tradesman, possibly a tinsmith, but evidence for that is sketchy. According to accounts found in "History of the County and City of Cory" (Vol. 2, Page 391-392), published in 1861, Ballard was the sheriff of Cork City in 1679 and the mayor in 1687 and 1690. Little else seems to be known about him.

The exact purpose of their manufacture is unclear but they're generally considered to be siege money issued for the encirclement of Cork in September, 1690. In "The Journal of the Royal Archaeological Association of Ireland" (Vol. 5, 4th series, Pages 633-634) published in 1882 the following interesting passage appeared.

"We learn from this little hoard (seven tokens examined) that small coinage must have been so scarce in Cork, that the city authorities counterstruck William Ballard's tokens, and made them pass as current within the city walls."

What better position to be in as mayor to authorize emergency money to replace a shortage of circulating coinage. It makes perfect sense that Ballard would likely have a large number of his trade tokens, already struck or not, to supply as substrates for the emergency issues. Though valued at one penny there is some evidence that suggests the stamped tokens circulated as farthings.

Apparently, all Corke tokens are brass and have a diameter of roughly 22mm. The weight of the few I was able to get varied from 4.07 to 4.45g. Most display significant planchet cracks or at least smaller non-invasive ones, but a small number are undamaged. The cracking is undoubtedly due to the heavy strikes applied to the thin brass substrates, many close to the rim.

Just recently, with PI-34a, I noticed a difference in style and placement of the letters in Corke which makes it a discovery piece for what I've labeled a Variety 2. In addition to PI-34a, there's only two other Variety 2 tokens that I've documented but the remaining fifteen are all Variety 1.

While the stamps all appear identical in the rendition of the leopard head and

palm branches, the word Corke is presented differently. All letters in Variety 1 examples are stand-alone though they do touch each other. In the Variety 2 tokens the word is compressed and some letters are intertwined with others. The C overlaps the O by half, the left leg of K crosses over the right leg of R forming an X-shape, and the lower arc of the E crosses under the right leg of K. The rendition of the E is also different. The junction of the upper and lower arcs ends in a loop rather than a straight line. As a result of the co-mingling, the entire word is compressed and thus shows a significant gap between the C and the beaded circle. In Variety 1 specimens the C either touches the beaded circle or is very close to it.

The discovery of a second variety tells us of course that at least two punches were used for the striking of these pieces. Apparently, Variety 2 survivors are quite rare. The workmanship displayed on both punched is poor at best which is understandable due to the haste in which they must have been cut. While the two varieties are essentially alike, with the exception of the lettering, some of the images I examined were of poor quality. They're likely other small differences that I was unable to see.

These examples were purchased from a collector in western Pennsylvania, the Variety 1 specimen in April, 2022, and the newly discovered Variety 2 in October, 2022. She told me they were part of a huge collection of pre-1900 British and Irish coins acquired from an elderly English gentleman in 2016 / 2017. The collection had been in the family for generations but since he had no one to pass them on to he decided to sell.

Last updated / October 12, 2022

*Unique Slogans / Acronyms / Symbols or Combinations of each observed
on Irish Political Tokens*

AHB / BS --- Anti H-Block / Bobby Sands

ASH --- See Belfast Collection for details

ARE . YOU . A . FENIAN

B / MEN / USC --- Ulster Special Constabulary (B-Men)

BAN BOG BUTTER

BAN BOG MONEY

BAN EIRE BUTTER

BAN EIRE GOODS --- Boycott of imports from Ireland

BHS --- Bobby Sands / H-Block

BIG / HARD // UVF--- UVF member nickname?

BOBBY / H-BLOCK

BOBBY SANDS / IRA --- Hunger striker (BC1)

BOYCOTT EIRE

BRIT / OUT

BRITISH // BRITISH

(BROAD ARROW) --- Pictorial show of support for Nationalist prisoners

BS --- Bobby Sands

BS / RIP --- Bobby Sands / Rest in Peace

BUDGIE / BJR ---William “Budgie” Allen / Supergrass informant

CAL ---Chuckie (or Chuck) ar la. See Glossary

CHELSEA F C ---Football club (Loyalist)

CIRA --- Continuity Irish Republican Army

(CLADDAGH)

CLMC--- Combined Loyalist Military Command

(CLOVER LEAVES) --- (Shamrock) Pictorial stamps

CLUNK CLICK / DONT DIE LIKE DI --- Belfast Collection article (BC13)

CMB --- Cumann Na Ban / Women's wing of the IRA

CO. ARMAGH

(COFFIN) / PADDY / (SHAMROCK)---

CONWAY / IS / EVIL --- William Conway

CORKE --- Siege coin

CRAIG --- William Craig

(CROWN) --- Engraved on top of Irish Harp

(CROWN) / UNITY --- 1801 Acts of Union

D / UVF / A ---DA ?

DAN OCONNELL ---Catholic emancipator early 19th century

DAN L OCONNELL---

DAN L OCONNELL / (CROWN)

DERRY / 1912

DERRY / 72 --- *Bloody Sunday, 1972*

DUBLIN

DUD--- *A form of “NO GOOD”*

ECC / NO--- *European Economic Community*

(E)IR(E)A --- *Defaced Eire to spell IRA.*

EIRE --- *Ireland*

EIRE / NUA --- *New Ireland*

EIRE / 32 --- *Original 32 counties of Ireland before partition*

EIRIGI --- *Arise*

E:R---*Elizabeth II Regina*

ERIN GO BRAGH---*Ireland forever*

F HUGHES / IRA --- *Hunger striker (BC2)*

FAT --- *F**ck All Taigs.*

FB --- *Fenian Brotherhood*

FENIANS --- *Fenian Brotherhood (Nationalists)*

FGA---*F**k Gerry Adams*

FOREIGN

FOREIGN COIN --- *Reference to Irish money circulating in N. Ireland*

FOR GOD & ULSTER

FREE IRELAND FROM ROME

FREE STATE --- *Irish Free State*

FSF---*F**k Sinn Fein*

FT / AIA---*F**k the Anglo-Irish Agreement*

FT / DUP---*F**k the Democratic Unionist Party*

FTP --- *F**k the Pope*

FTP / UVF

FTQ --- *F**k the Queen*

FTQ // IRA / IRA

FTQM --- *F**k the Queen Mother*

FUCK / THE / UVF

G.F---*Meaning uncertain*

(GLOURIOUS REVOLUTION / ETC)--- *C-Section #9 / Miscellaneous.*

GOD / SAVE / THE / QUEEN

GOD / SAVE / THE / QUEEN // UDA / REM / 1690

GPO --- *General post Office (Dublin) See under “Acronyms.”*

GSTQ --- *God save the Queen*

GUINNESS --- *Guinness Brewery was a Loyalist company*

G / VANGUARD / G --- *Meaning of “G” unknown*

H BLOCK

HANG ALL THE IRISH CATHOLIC PRIESTS --- *Engraving*

HANG / ARLOW --- *Rev. William Arlow (Protestant)*

HANSEL

HOME RULE --- Irish self-determination

INLA --- Irish National Liberation Army

INLA / PIRA / IRA

IPLO --- Irish Peoples Liberation Organization

IRA --- Irish Republican Army

IRA BLOOD MONEY

IRA / BS --- Bobby Sands

IRA CAVAN --- County Cavan issue

IRA CLARE --- County Clare issue

IRA (CLOVER LEAF) --- Clover leaf is pictorial

IRA CORK --- County Cork issue

IRA DOWN --- County Down issue

IRA DUBLIN --- County Dublin issue

IRA DERRY --- County Derry issue

IRA // FIANN---Fiann means warrior or soldier

IRA FILTH

IRA / H BLOCK

IRA KERRY --- County Kerry issue

IRA / LOUSE

IRA MAYO --- County Mayo issue

IRA / OK

IRA OUT

IRA / P --- P stands for Provisional

IRA / POOR / FISH---Poor fish is one of low intelligence

IRA / RA / 48 --- “RA” abbreviation for IRA. “48” meaning unknown.

IRA SCUM

IRA / SF --- Sinn Fein

IRA / THATCHER --- Margaret Thatcher

IRA TRASH

IRA / UDA

IRA / UVF---A very odd combination.

IRA // 1916

IRA / 32 OR WAR --- Unification of the original 32 counties of Ireland

IRA / 81 --- 1981 / Maze Prison hunger strike

IRB---Irish Republican Brotherhood

IRELAND UNFREE

IRISH

IRISH//I

IRISH / REPUBLIC---

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY---

IRSP --- Irish Republican Socialist Party

IRSP / MM---Martin McMonagle
IRSP RULE --- Irish Republican Socialist Party
IRSP / SC---Seamus Costello
ISDL --- Irish Self-Determination League
IU / PP --- Ireland Unfree / Padraig Pearse
IV / FF---Irish Volunteers / Fianna Fail
JOE McD / IRA --- Hunger striker (BC5)
JOHN / WHITE / OMAGH--- Omagh bombing.
JOIN / LAW--- Loyalist Association of Workers.
JP / IRA --- See glossary
K / D // INLA---Kieran Doherty / IRA hunger striker. INLA struck in error.
K / L // INLA---Kevin Lynch / Hunger striker.
K LYNCH / INLA --- Kevin Lynch / Hunger striker
KAH --- Kill all Huns (Protestants)
KAI --- Kill all Irishmen. Violent Loyalist youth gang in the Rathcoole Estates
KAT --- Kill all Taigs (Catholics)
KEEP LYNCH OUT --- Former Irish Prime Minister
KEEP ULSTER BRITISH
KEVIN LYNCH / INLA --- Hunger striker (BC7)
KGA---Kill Gerry Adams
KIERAN DOC / IRA --- Hunger striker (BC8)
KICK A MICK --- Mick is derogatory term for the Irish
KICK THE POPE
KILLYLEAGH / GORDIE --- Killyleagh bombing
KIP--- Kill Ian Paisley
KTQ--- Kill the Queen
LAW --- Loyalist Association of Workers
LAW / UDA // USC / UVF
LDV --- Loyalist Defence Volunteers
LEARN ENGLISH
LENNY ---Lenny Murphy / Shankill Butchers
(LEOPARD) / CORKE / (PALM BRANCHS)-- 1690 Cork siege token
LH / WAR---Meaning of LH unknown.
LK --- Long Kesh Prison
LOYAL ULSTER MEN, et al --- Loyalist phrases and symbols
LVF --- Loyalist Volunteer Force
LVF / BW--- Billy Wright
MARTIN HURSON / IRA --- Hunger striker (BC6)
MAZE / H / BLOCK --- Nationalist prisoners were housed in the H-Blocks at Maze
M / H // INLA ---Martin Hurson. "INLA struck in error.
MICK DEVINE / INLA --- Hunger striker (BC10)
MID / ULSTER / UVF --- Mid-Ulster region

MURDERER --- Describing the Queen
NEAVE / RIH / INLA --- Airey Neave / Rot in hell
NF --- Na Fianna / Youth wing of the IRA
NI --- Northern Ireland
NIA --- Northern Ireland Assembly
NILLY/UTP --- Meaning of “Nilly” unknown.
NO BLOODTHIRSTY POPE // TV(U)RN
NO ENGLISH RULE
NO GOOD --- Reference to the King and early 20th century Home Rule efforts.
NO IRISH DIMENSION
NO POPE
NO POPE / 1698 --- Meaning of date is uncertain.
NO POPERY
NO POPPERY (MASONIC TOOLS)-- Engraved
NO POPE HERE
NO POPE IN IRELAND
NO POPE ULSTER
NO POPE IN ULSTER
NO PR FOR ULSTER --- Proportional Representation
NO / SURRENDER --- Battle cry of defenders of Derry during Williamite War
NO TALKS WITH / I.R.A. / U.V.F. --- No peace talks
NOT ACCEPTABLE IN NI—Northern Ireland
ODWC --- Our Day Will Come
OIRA / L FALLS --- Official IRA / Lower Falls
ONH --- Oglagh na hEireann (Volunteers of Ireland)
ONLY IRA
OUT
OUT / EEC --- European Economic Community
P --- Provisionals
PAISLEY --- Ian Paisley
PATSY OHARA / INLA --- Hunger striker (BC4)
PATTY GO HOME
PEACE
PIG MONEY --- Irish money from the Republic
PIRA --- Provisional Irish Republican Army
POOR
POPE
POPERY / LONDON
POW --- Nationalist political prisoners were considered prisoners of war
PR / IRA / IRA --- Provisional Irish Republican Army
PRINCESS DI ED --- Belfast Collection article (BC12)
PROVOS OUT --- Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)

PROVO SWINE --- *Provisional Irish Republican Army*
PSALM / 139 / 23 & 24---
R --- *Another version of RIRA*
RA --- *Abbreviation for IRA*
(RAISED OPEN HAND / HEART) --- *Red hand of Ulster and heart of loyalty.*
RATHCOOLE / KAI --- *Protestant youth gang / Rathcoole housing estate*
RATH / COOLE KAI / WOG UVF
RATHER OUT--- *Anti-Unionist*
RAY McCREESH / IRA --- *Hunger striker (BC3)*
RBA / 1692 // PRESTON---*Meaning of RBA unknown*
RED HAND
RED HAND / FIGHTERS // 1690
REES MUST GO --- *Merlyn Rees*
REES OUT
REM 16 --- *Remember 1916 / Easter Rising*
REM / 1690 --- *Remember 1690*
REM / 1690 / UVF
RHC --- *Red Hand Commando*
RHD --- *Red Hand Defenders*
RIRA --- *Real Irish Republican Army*
RISING ADU --- *Rising Up*
RNU --- *Republican Network for Unity*
ROI---*Republic of Ireland*
ROME RULE 66 --- *Home Rule / Rome Rule*
ROME RULE/UVF
RSF --- *Republican Sinn Fein*
RUC --- *Royal Ulster Constabulary*
RUC // PIGS
RUC//UVF
S / ULSTER / F --- *Ulster Sinn Fein*
(SALTIRE) / (ST. PATRICK?) --- *Pictorial (See note 25)*
SANDS / MP --- *Bobby Sands / Member of Parliament*
SAS --- *Special Air Service*
SEND PADDY HOME --- *Paddy is slang for an Irishman*
SCUM / OF / BRITAIN
SF --- *Sinn Fein*
SHOOT FITT --- *Gregory Fitt (politician)*
SINN FEIN --- *Political wing of the IRA*
SINN / FEIN / FOREVER
SINN / FEIN / FOREVER / A --- *Meaning of "A" not known*
SMASH H BLOCK / 8
SMC---*Suck my c**k*

SONS OF KAI / WOG --- KAI – Kill all Irish. WOG – Irish slur.
SS --- Likely a variation of SS RUC. Less likely “Smash Stormont”
SSF --- Smash Sinn Fein
SS RUC --- Comparison of the RUC to the Nazi SS
STB / CC --- Simply The Best / C Company
SUPPORT POWS --- Support Nationalist prisoners of war
SOUTH ARMAG / H --- IRA's South Armagh Brigade
SOUTH ARMAGH / IRA --- IRA's South Armagh Brigade
TAIG --- Catholic
TAIGS OUT --- Catholics Out
TAIGS / OUT / 5
TERRORISM ---
TGBNFWGE&M / INLA --- See Belfast Collection article for details (BC11)
THE POPE / (Pope hanging from the gallows) All crudely engraved
T / IFF --- Irish Freedom Fighters (Meaning of T unknown)
TO / GLORY / SINN / FEIN---
TOM McELEE / IRA --- Hunger striker (BC9)
TREASON / HP / 1825 --- Henry Parnell
TROOPS OUT
TU / UR---Up the Ulster Resistance.
(TUDOR ROSE) --- Pictorial – No text
TURNCOAT / DAN L OCONNELL / TRAITER TO / IRELAND / (CROWN)
UDA --- Ulster Defence Association
UDA / QUIS SEPARABIT / (Within shield)---”Who Will Seperate Us?”
UDA / SUSSY
UDA / V
UDA / 1690
UDU ---Ulster Defence Union
UFF --- Ulster Freedom Fighters
UFF / FO --- FO?
UFF // ULSTER
UK
U.K. SUCKS
UL --- Ulster Loyalists
ULSTER --- Northern Ireland
ULSTER / 1690
ULSTER IS BRITISH
ULSTER / VANGUARD
UNF --- Ulster Nationalist Alliance
(UNION JACK OVER IRISH HARP) --- Pictorial / No text
UNITED / ULSTER --- United Ulster Unionist Party.
UP / DEV ---Eamon de Valera

UP / PAISLEY / UVF
UP PAISLEY / AND / UVF 1690
UP SINN FEIN
UP THE IRA --- *Show of support for the IRA*
UP ULSTER // 1690
UR---*Ulster Resistance*
USE VATICAN POT
USSF ---*Ulster Special Service Force*
USSS ---*Unclear / Likely related to USSF*
UTH --- *Under the hood*
UTP --- *Up the Provos*
UUC --- *Ulster Unionist Council (Short form of next)*
UUUC --- *United Ulster Unionist Council*
UUUC / UVF
UV ---*Ulster Vanguard*
UVF --- *Ulster Volunteer Force*
UVF / B'FAST --- *Belfast*
UVF / FTP --- *F**k the Pope*
UVF / NS--- *No Surrender*
UVF / PDF / 1690 --- *Protestant Defence Force*
UVF / PDV / 1690 --- *Protestant Defence Volunteers*
UVF / REM / 1690 --- *Remember 1690 (Battle of the Boyne)*
UVF / UFF
UVF / UDA --- *Ulster Defence Association*
UVF / UDA / 1690
UVF / UV ---*Ulster Vanguard*
UVF / PDV / REM 1690
UVF / ULSTER --- *Ulster means Northern Ireland*
UVF / UU --- *Ulster Unionist*
UVF / VANGUARD
UVF / WTP --- *We the people*
UVF / 1690
UVF / 1966 --- *Founding of the modern UVF*
UVF / 1972 --- *Meaning of date unclear*
UVF / 1983 --- *Significance of date unknown*
UVG---*Ulster Vanguard*
UWC --- *Ulster Workers Council*
UYM --- *Ulster Young Militants*
V --- *Vanguard*
V V--- *Vanguard Victory*
V / ULSTER --- *Vanguard / Northern Ireland*
V / UVF

V / VANGUARD

VANGUARD --- *Political Party*

VANGUARD / 72

VAN --- *Vanguard*

VANG --- *Vanguard*

VG --- *Vanguard*

VOTE / PAISLEY

VOTE / PAISLEY / UUAC --- *United Unionist Action Council*

VOTE / SF

VOTE SINN FEIN

VOTE SINN FEIN / SF

VOTE / VUPP

VUP---*Vanguard Unionist Party*

VUPP --- *Vanguard Unionist Progressive Party*

WAR

WE / WILL / MAINTAIN

WILLIAM / CRAIG / FOR / ULSTER // UVF

WILLIAM / EWART / GLADSTONE / DIED 1898 / AGED 89

WIPE OUT TAIGS

WOG --- *Derogatory term for an Irish person*

WOGS GO HOME

WTP --- *We the people*

X / IRA

XXX/IRA

YCV --- *Young Citizens Volunteers*

YOU ARE NOW ENTERING FREE DERRY --- *Free Derry movement*

1 BAT --- *1st Battalion IRA / Belfast*

2 BAT --- *2nd Battalion IRA / Belfast*

16 --- *1916 Easter Rising*

1688 --- *Beginning of the Williamite War*

1688 // 1690

1690 --- *Battle of the Boyne*

1690 // FTP / UVF

1690 / 44 --- *Meaning of “44” unknown*

1690 / 8 / ORANGE --- *“Orange” equates to Loyalism. Meaning of “8” uncertain*

1825---*Unlawful Associations Act*

1832---*Reform Act of 1832 / Expanded voting rights in Ireland*

1848 --- *Date of the Young Irelander Rebellion*

1848 / J / J --- *Meaning of JJ unknown*

1898 / 1898 --- *100th anniversary of the 1798 Nationalist uprising*

1916 --- *Date of the Easter Rising*

1916 / (CLOVER LEAF) --- *Clover Leaf pictorial*

1969//1690

32C--- 32 Irish Counties

55 / BSHLK ---See “Glossary”

8 ---H-Block (#8) housed Nationalist prisoners.

81---1981 Long Kesh hunger strike.

& --- (Ampersand) Great Britain & Northern Ireland or Ireland

Please Note:

--- Entries in parenthesis are pictorial, not actual text. Ex: (Clover Leaf) is the image of a clover leaf, not the words “clover leaf.”

--- This list comprises slogans, acronyms, or pictorials on coins or tokens that I've actually seen. A small number have been reported to me by trusted sources.

--- Very brief translations are provided. More detailed ones are offered in the Notes, Glossary, and body of this report.

--- A forward slash (/) between words, etc. indicates a separate line on the same side of the coin. Double forward slash (//) indicates markings on the opposite side. Some entries aren't marked this way for various reasons.

List compiled: January 24, 2018

Last updated: August 31, 2025

Total: 381

Census of Irish Political Tokens

(PURPOSE, MAKERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THESE PROTEST PIECES)

While the purpose of manufacturing these tokens is quite simple, determining who actually struck them and how they were distributed is another matter.

Primarily they were used as propaganda tools in an effort to convey a political message, and in the case of paramilitary and political party issues, to establish a presence. The paramilitary issues in particular can be seen as a way to threaten or intimidate. The specter of violence and mayhem is mostly implied, but in the case of assassination coins for example, the threat is more immediate and real. A target scratched over the Queen's portrait with a hole in the center for instance, is a more blunt message than the initials of the Irish Republican Army likewise applied.

The second, though of less impact than the first for these defacements, was to have a negative economic impact on the Irish economy...economic warfare, if you like. Though not likely to have had a significant impact, there was still a substantial cost to the government to collect, destroy, and issue replacement coinage.

I've been fortunate to have made the acquaintance of a number of reliable sources in Ireland and the UK. who have helped me enormously in my understanding of the issues and politics of the Troubles. Almost nothing is available online with reference to who counterstruck these pieces and how they were distributed. All the information I've collected over the years has come from those sources.

The manufacturers of these tokens seem to have followed a different trajectory for Nationalist as opposed to Loyalist issues. At least three large industrial concerns in Belfast are known to have struck and defaced Irish coinage in support of Loyalist goals and institutions. All three had predominately Protestant work forces and issued thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of these coins and put them in circulation. "UVF" stamps were the most prominently manufactured, which is the primary reason that slightly over one-third of all political stamps documented in my census are UVF issues.

The three large concerns were ship builders Harland & Wolff, the Short Brothers aircraft manufacturers, and the Mackie Machine Works in West Belfast. I was told by numerous sources that the company's workers did the defacements on their own initiative as well as at the direction of management. Apprentices were particularly tasked with their manufacture.

I have two defaced coins in my collection...holed or cut...that were products of Harland & Wolff. One, a 1933 Eireann Penny has six holes drilled in it, and the second, a 1953 Eire Half Penny, has cut edges at 5 and 7 o'clock respectively. They

were given to me by a man who lives in Cumbria, UK. His grandfather lived in Belfast in the 1970s, and either worked at the shipyard or knew people who did. In any case, he kept these coins aside as souvenirs.

There's an interesting story attached to a "No Pope Here" Eire coin recently acquired from an antiques and Jewelry dealer in Newtownards, Co. Down, that connects it to Mackie's Machine Works. When asked, he told me he bought a number of items recently and included in the inventory was this coin. It was found in a Mackie's tool box.

The different trajectories taken by the manufactures of Loyalist and Nationalist protest coins mentioned earlier is apparent in the seeming lack of large producers of Nationalist issues. I've never identified a Harland & Wolff-type maker of them. Their emissions apparently came from scores of individual counterstampers. Many Loyalist issues were also produced this way, but probably a majority were manufactured by large concerns.

I was told by a man in Belfast that some were made in small machine shops, back street garages, and anyone who had a set of punches and the time and inclination to hammer some out. I call these operations "chop shops." Quite often their emissions had a repetitive sameness to them, both in style and message. Examples can be seen in parts of the Coolfin Hoard collection. The paramilitaries undoubtedly contributed as well but I'm not aware of an organized effort to do so.

One exception might be the striking of the "IRA Counties" issues. Though I believe them to be legitimate, their origin and true purpose are unknown to me. Apparently, coins were stamped in sets of 32, one for each of the original Irish counties. I have 8 examples in my collection, a partial set offered by an individual in Portadown, Co, Armagh. All but one are stamped on the obverse of English 2-Shilling coins, and read "IRA/ Cavan", "IRA/ Cork", etc. The lone exception is "IRA/ Kerry" inexplicably struck on the reverse of an English 2-Shilling. Nationalist slogans / acronyms are nearly always applied over the portrait of the reigning monarch for the purpose of defacement. The 8 pieces I have are struck on coins dated between 1944 and 1965, which suggests that they were produced in the 1950s through the 1970s.

I could never identify the seller, though I had corresponded with him several times. I was told that the sets were made for their propaganda value, and weren't sold to raise money for the IRA. If that's the case then, this person must have known who made them or made them himself to have acquired so many. It's clear that the pieces I have were made by the same person or group, whoever that might be. He claimed that he had two complete sets, plus these eight extras. He contemplated selling me a set at one point, but never made an offer. Shortly after, I lost touch with him.

There's also the story of the "Na Fianna" coins in the Belfast Collection. Crudely center-punched coins struck by a young worker at a shop in Ballymurphy, Co, Carlow. This "mom-and-pop" effort was likely duplicated in numerous businesses and homes throughout Ireland and the UK., particularly in Northern Ireland.

Since it was illegal to stamp these coins or have them in one's possession,

distribution would have been a bit of a problem. I've collected a lot of anecdotal evidence concerning these pieces entering commerce. Most employed common sense solutions, but some were downright mundane.

The most effective would be to simply spend them. Some recipients would refuse them in payment, but coins placed in fare boxes on buses and taxis would be anonymously deposited. I've heard stories of people receiving stamped coins in their change on buses, taxis, and in restaurants and bars. I was told by the seller of the Belfast Collection that the black taxis in Belfast were distributors of Nationalist propaganda, including counterstamped coins. Coins were also "laundered" through these outlets. Vending machines and public pay phones would be other methods of distribution.

The more mundane methods that I've heard of include children catapulting coins from one neighborhood to another...Nationalist to Loyalist for example. The tossing of coins at riots or demonstrations, and at patrolling RUC officers and British soldiers are others. Low-level and ineffective at best, but anger and hatred will force people to stoop to this level.

*Bruce R. Mosher
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